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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY. TIME-TABLE.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon ... Dep.	6.37	8.00	9.15	10.09	12.02	1.15	2.37	3.00	4.37	5.43
Yauwalei ... Arr.	6.45	8.08	9.23	10.17	12.10	1.23	2.45	3.08	4.45	5.51
Shatin ... Dep.	6.57	8.20	9.35	10.29	12.22	1.35	2.57	3.20	4.57	6.03
Taipei ... Arr.	7.05	8.28	9.43	10.37	12.30	1.43	3.05	3.28	5.05	6.11
Fanning ... Dep.	7.17	8.40	9.55	10.49	12.42	1.55	3.17	3.40	5.17	6.23
Shingchi ... Arr.	7.25	8.48	10.03	10.57	12.50	2.03	3.25	3.48	5.25	6.31
Shingchi ... Dep.	7.37	9.00	10.15	11.09	13.02	2.15	3.37	4.00	5.37	6.43
Shingchi ... Arr.	7.45	9.08	10.23	11.17	13.10	2.23	3.45	4.08	5.45	6.51
Shingchi ... Dep.	7.57	9.20	10.35	11.29	13.22	2.35	3.57	4.20	5.57	7.03
Shingchi ... Arr.	8.05	9.28	10.43	11.37	13.30	2.43	4.05	4.28	6.05	7.11
Shingchi ... Dep.	8.17	9.40	10.55	11.49	13.42	2.55	4.17	4.40	6.17	7.23
Shingchi ... Arr.	8.25	9.48	11.03	11.57	13.50	3.03	4.25	4.48	6.25	7.31
Shingchi ... Dep.	8.37	10.00	11.15	12.09	14.02	3.15	4.37	5.00	6.37	7.43
Shingchi ... Arr.	8.45	10.08	11.23	12.17	14.10	3.23	4.45	5.08	6.45	7.51
Shingchi ... Dep.	8.57	10.20	11.35	12.29	14.22	3.35	4.57	5.20	6.57	8.03
Shingchi ... Arr.	9.05	10.28	11.43	12.37	14.30	3.43	5.05	5.28	7.05	8.11
Shingchi ... Dep.	9.17	10.40	11.55	12.49	14.42	3.55	5.17	5.40	7.17	8.23
Shingchi ... Arr.	9.25	10.48	12.03	12.57	14.50	4.03	5.25	5.48	7.25	8.31
Shingchi ... Dep.	9.37	11.00	12.15	13.09	15.02	4.15	5.37	6.00	7.37	8.43
Shingchi ... Arr.	9.45	11.08	12.23	13.17	15.10	4.23	5.45	6.08	7.45	8.51
Shingchi ... Dep.	9.57	11.20	12.35	13.29	15.22	4.35	5.57	6.20	7.57	9.03
Shingchi ... Arr.	10.05	11.28	12.43	13.37	15.30	4.43	6.05	6.28	8.05	9.11
Shingchi ... Dep.	10.17	11.40	12.55	13.49	15.42	4.55	6.17	6.40	8.17	9.23
Shingchi ... Arr.	10.25	11.48	13.03	13.57	15.50	5.03	6.25	6.48	8.25	9.31
Shingchi ... Dep.	10.37	12.00	13.15	14.09	16.02	5.15	6.37	7.00	8.37	9.43
Shingchi ... Arr.	10.45	12.08	13.23	14.17	16.10	5.23	6.45	7.08	8.45	9.51
Shingchi ... Dep.	10.57	12.20	13.35	14.29	16.22	5.35	6.57	7.20	8.57	10.03
Shingchi ... Arr.	11.05	12.28	13.43	14.37	16.30	5.43	7.05	7.28	9.05	10.11
Shingchi ... Dep.	11.17	12.40	13.55	14.49	16.42	5.55	7.17	7.40	9.17	10.23
Shingchi ... Arr.	11.25	12.48	14.03	14.57	16.50	6.03	7.25	7.48	9.25	10.31
Shingchi ... Dep.	11.37	13.00	14.15	15.09	17.02	6.15	7.37	8.00	9.37	10.43
Shingchi ... Arr.	11.45	13.08	14.23	15.17	17.10	6.23	7.45	8.08	9.45	10.51
Shingchi ... Dep.	11.57	13.20	14.35	15.29	17.22	6.35	7.57	8.20	9.57	11.03
Shingchi ... Arr.	12.05	13.28	14.43	15.37	17.30	6.43	8.05	8.28	10.05	11.11
Shingchi ... Dep.	12.17	13.40	14.55	15.49	17.42	6.55	8.17	8.40	10.17	11.23
Shingchi ... Arr.	12.25	13.48	15.03	15.57	17.50	7.03	8.25	8.48	10.25	11.31
Shingchi ... Dep.	12.37	14.00	15.15	16.09	18.02	7.15	8.37	9.00	10.37	11.43
Shingchi ... Arr.	12.45	14.08	15.23	16.17	18.10	7.23	8.45	9.08	10.45	11.51
Shingchi ... Dep.	12.57	14.20	15.35	16.29	18.22	7.35	8.57	9.20	10.57	12.03
Shingchi ... Arr.	13.05	14.28	15.43	16.37	18.30	7.43	9.05	9.28	11.05	12.11
Shingchi ... Dep.	13.17	14.40	15.55	16.49	18.42	7.55	9.17	9.40	11.17	12.23
Shingchi ... Arr.	13.25	14.48	16.03	16.57	18.50	8.03	9.25	9.48	11.25	12.31
Shingchi ... Dep.	13.37	15.00	16.15	17.09	19.02	8.15	9.37	10.00	11.37	12.43
Shingchi ... Arr.	13.45	15.08	16.23	17.17	19.10	8.23	9.45	10.08	11.45	12.51
Shingchi ... Dep.	13.57	15.20	16.35	17.29	19.22	8.35	9.57	10.20	11.57	13.03
Shingchi ... Arr.	14.05	15.28	16.43	17.37	19.30	8.43	10.05	10.28	12.05	13.11
Shingchi ... Dep.	14.17	15.40	16.55	17.49	19.42	8.55	10.17	10.40	12.17	13.23
Shingchi ... Arr.	14.25	15.48	17.03	17.57	19.50	9.03	10.25	10.48	12.25	13.31
Shingchi ... Dep.	14.37	16.00	17.15	18.09	20.02	9.15	10.37	11.00	12.37	13.43
Shingchi ... Arr.	14.45	16.08	17.23	18.17	20.10	9.23	10.45	11.08	12.45	13.51
Shingchi ... Dep.	14.57	16.20	17.35	18.29	20.22	9.35	10.57	11.20	12.57	14.03
Shingchi ... Arr.	15.05	16.28	17.43	18.37	20.30	9.43	11.05	11.28	13.05	14.11
Shingchi ... Dep.	15.17	16.40	17.55	18.49	20.42	9.55	11.17	11.40	13.17	14.23
Shingchi ... Arr.	15.25	16.48	18.03	18.57	20.50	10.03	11.25	11.48	13.25	14.31
Shingchi ... Dep.	15.37	17.00	18.15	19.09	21.02	10.15	11.37	12.00	13.37	14.43
Shingchi ... Arr.	15.45	17.08	18.23	19.17	21.10	10.23	11.45	12.08	13.45	14.51
Shingchi ... Dep.	15.57	17.20	18.35	19.29	21.22	10.35	11.57	12.20	13.57	15.03
Shingchi ... Arr.	16.05	17.28	18.43	19.37	21.30	10.43	12.05	12.28	14.05	15.11
Shingchi ... Dep.	16.17	17.40	18.55	19.49	21.42	10.55	12.17	12.40	14.17	15.23
Shingchi ... Arr.	16.25	17.48	19.03	19.57	21.50	11.03	12.25	12.48	14.25	15.31
Shingchi ... Dep.	16.37	18.00	19.15	20.09	22.02	11.15	12.37	13.00	14.37	15.43
Shingchi ... Arr.	16.45	18.08	19.23	20.17	22.10	11.23	12.45	13.08	14.45	15.51
Shingchi ... Dep.	16.57	18.20	19.35	20.29	22.22	11.35	12.57	13.20	14.57	16.03
Shingchi ... Arr.	17.05	18.28	19.43	20.37	22.30	11.43	13.05	13.28	15.05	16.11
Shingchi ... Dep.	17.17	18.40	19.55	20.49	22.42	11.55	13.17	13.40	15.17	16.23
Shingchi ... Arr.	17.25	18.48	20.03	20.57	22.50	12.03	13.25	13.48	15.25	16.31
Shingchi ... Dep.	17.37	19.00	20.15	21.09	23.02	12.15	13.37	14.00	15.37	16.43
Shingchi ... Arr.	17.45	19.08	20.23	21.17	23.10	12.23	13.45	14.08	15.45	16.51
Shingchi ... Dep.	17.57	19.20	20.35	21.29	23.22	12.35	13.57	14.20	15.57	17.03
Shingchi ... Arr.	18.05	19.28	20.43	21.37	23.30	12.43	14.05	14.28	16.05	17.11
Shingchi ... Dep.	18.17	19.40	20.55	21.49	23.42	12.55	14.17	14.40	16.17	17.23
Shingchi ... Arr.	18.25	19.48	21.03	21.57	23.50	13.03	14.25	14.48	16.25	17.31
Shingchi ... Dep.	18.37	20.00	21.15	22.09	24.02	13.15	14.37	15.00	16.37	17.43
Shingchi ... Arr.	18.45	20.08	21.23	22.17	24.10	13.23	14.45	15.08	16.45	17.51
Shingchi ... Dep.	18.57	20.20	21.35	22.29	24.22	13.35	14.57	15.20	16.57	18.03
Shingchi ... Arr.	19.05	20.28	21.43	22.37	24.30	13.43	15.05	15.28	17.05	18.11
Shingchi ... Dep.	19.17	20.40	21.55	22.49	24.42	13.55	15.17	15.40	17.17	18.23
Shingchi ... Arr.	19.25	20.48	22.03	22.57	24.50	14.03	15.25	15.48	17.25	18.31
Shingchi ... Dep.	19.37	21.00	22.15	23.09	25.02	14.15	15.37	16.00	17.37	18.43
Shingchi ... Arr.	19.45	21.08	22.23	23.17	25.10	14.23	15.45	16.08	17.45	18.51
Shingchi ... Dep.	19.57	21.20	22.35	23.29	25.22	14.35	15.57	16.20	17.57	19.03
Shingchi ... Arr.	20.05	21.28	22.43	23.37	25.30	14.43	16.05	16.28	18.05	19.11
Shingchi ... Dep.	20.17	21.40	22.55	23.49	25.42	14.55	16.17	16.40	18.17	19.23
Shingchi ... Arr.	20.25	21.48	23.03	23.57	25.50	15.03	16.25	16.48	18.25	19.31
Shingchi ... Dep.	20.37	22.00	23.15	24.09	26.02	15.15	16.37	17.00	18.37	19.43
Shingchi ... Arr.	20.45	22.08	23.23	24.17	26.10	15.23	16.45	17.08	18.45	19.51
Shingchi ... Dep.	20.57	22.20	23.35	24.29	26.22	15.35	16.57	17.20	18.57	20.03
Shingchi ... Arr.	21.05	22.28	23.43	24.37	26.30	15.43	17.05	17.28	19.05	20.11
Shingchi ... Dep.	21.17	22.40	23.55	24.49	26.42	15.55	17.17	17.40	19.17	20.23
Shingchi ... Arr.	21.25	22.48	24.03	24.57	26.50	16.03	17.25	17.48	19.25	20.31
Shingchi ... Dep.	21.37	23.00	24.15	25.09	27.02	16.15	17.37	18.00	19.37	20.43
Shingchi ... Arr.	21.45	23.08	24.23	25.17	27.10	16.23	17.45	18.08	19.45	20.51
Shingchi ... Dep.	21.57	23.20	24.35	25.29	27.22	16.35	17.57	18.20	19.57	21.03
Shingchi ... Arr.	22.05	23.28	24.43	25.37	27.30	16.43	18.05	18.28	20.05	21.11
Shingchi ... Dep.	22.17	23.40	24.55	25.49	27.42	16.55	18.17	18.40	20.17	21.23
Shingchi ... Arr.	22.25	23.48	25.03	25.57	27.50	17.03	18.25	18.48	20.25	21.31
Shingchi ... Dep.	22.37	24.00	25.15	26.09	28.02	17.15	18.37	19.00	20.37	21.43
Shingchi ... Arr.	22.45	24.08	25.23	26.17	28.10	17.23	18.45	19.08	20.45	21.51
Shingchi ... Dep.	22.57	24.20	25.35	26.29	28.22	17.35	18.57	19.20	20.57	22.03
Shingchi ... Arr.	23.05	24.28	25.43	26.37	28.30	17.43	19.05	19.28	21.05	22.11
Shingchi ... Dep.	23.17	24.40	25.55	26.49	28.42	17.55	19.17	19.40	21.17	22.23
Shingchi ... Arr.	23.25	24.48	26.03	26.57	28.50	18.03	19.25	19.48	21.25	22.31
Shingchi ... Dep.	23.37	25.00	26.15	27.09	29.02	18.15	19.37	20.00	21.37	22.43
Shingchi ... Arr.	23.45	25.08	26.23	27.17	29.10	18.23	19.45	20.08	21.45	22.51
Shingchi ... Dep.	23.57	25.20	26.35	27.29	29.22	18.35	19.57	20.20	21.57	23.03
Shingchi ... Arr.	24.05	25.28	26.43	27.37	29.30	18.43	20.05	20.28	22.05	23.

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CAUSE OF CHINA'S TROUBLES—"JUST THE WHITE MAN."

SHANGHAI.

This turmoil, this tremendous loss of business in China, which, according to present indications in the Chinese Customs returns, will amount to 100 millions sterling in 1927, is not proceeding without endless discussion, writes Mr. Putnam Weale in the *Evening Standard*. Daily, almost hourly, men gather and exchange views. Business men, writers, masters of merchant craft, soldiers, admirals (there are eleven admirals of various nationalities in Chinese waters), are all united regarding what is wanted.

It is expressed in one word—action—a word which is apparently anathema to every Government in Christendom. Why? No one knows. The British blame the Americans; the Americans refer irately to their home politics; the French say the British have acted two years too late; and the Japanese say nothing at all.

I am one of those who believe that our national characteristics must sooner or later assert themselves, and enforce a reckoning. And if my faith in my fellow-countrymen is justified, and action does come, the results will be so swift and amazing, and the relief so universal, that everyone will want to know what we were afraid of for so long.

But is there no alternative policy—is it not possible, some may ask, by waiting patiently to find some less positive method than fitting out a river expedition and facing the possibility of river warfare.

Greedy Soldiers.

I am of the opinion that there is no such alternative; for although certain people stoutly maintain that the Northern Armies belonging to Chang Tso Lin, if they are given time, will back whip the Southerners, and penetrate to Hankow and Nanking, and free the Yangtze of the Communist-Cantonese menace, I am totally unable to concur in this.

Chang Tso Lin's chief trouble is his lack of policy and his lack of money; no matter how much money he were given, it would all disappear as water disappears in the sand, swallowed up by these myriads of soldiers, who, like the daughters of the horse-leech, endlessly cry "Give, Give." For five years the Manchurian war lord has been building up an enormous arsenal and financing his participation in this endless civil war by an emission of Manchurian paper dollars called *fen-piao*, or Manchurian notes, beyond that, and the crushing of his enemies he has no policy. No foreigner knows how many hundred millions of his paper dollars are on the market, but we all know that, in spite of most drastic steps to prevent their continual fall, they are to-day at 80 per cent discount, creating such hostility and unrest among the Manchurian population that it is openly said that he can never return to Mukden, and must fight his last fight from Peking.

That is not a very good augury for national success; that makes his stock look as much of a gamble as a tin-mine share. Chang Tso Lin has an admirably equipped army; an unequal nose for smelling danger; a proper appreciation that the way to govern his countrymen is to treat them with the utmost severity. But beyond that he has not very much in his repertoire.

China for the Chinese is no doubt an admirable and fully justified cry; but the point every Chinese seems to miss is that it is not the treaties or the privileges which they confer which make the foreigner what he is in China, but Western civilisation.

The White Man's Works.

Although the Chinese are not analytical enough to know it (nor articulate enough even to say it), what they are rising against is just the white man and his works: the fact that his Concessions are clean and well administered, his money plentiful, his steamers efficient, his information correct, his system sound, and his sense of honour ten times as high as the Chinese sense.

Of all the leaders of to-day, strangely enough, it is Chang Tso Lin who appreciates these facts the best, because he has always been a man of action and knows what action can do. Not very literate (he only learnt to read a few years ago), not very travelled, even in his own country, he is yet able to visualise the intricate nature of the problem, and to realise that, compared with foreigners, the Chinese are nothing.

Having fought his way up in less than twenty-five years from being bandit leader in a Manchurian village a hundred miles beyond the Great Wall of China, called Kao Shan Tzu ("high little mountain") to being ruler over six or seven provinces, with an army of half a million men; only 52 years old, and still a first-class rifle-shot and an admirable horseman, he can, in spite of the prodigious habits he has learnt, show bursts of the speed and decision which so often extricated his hand

in the days when they were on the verge of being surrounded.

And just now, while his amazing flair keeps him on the alert against Moscow and the Communists, and makes him husband his resources and not throw in his army against Hankow, his mind is obsessed by one thought, which pursues him night and day, which tempts him so that at times it is unbearable, which seems so easily realisable and yet is so far off, something he has always hankered after.

Chang's Ambition.

Briefly, he wishes to make himself President of China, dictator—perhaps even Emperor. At a moment when all the world is busily discussing whether China will really go Communist, he is working at something quite different, and trying to clever cross-play to tire out all his rivals so as to give himself a clear field. Hoping that Cantonese Nationalism will destroy itself by a process of internal combustion, his emissaries are in every camp, feeling their way, preparing for his sensational coup.

And as he sits in his Peking mansion, on the flank of the great yellow-roofed Imperial Palaces and the vast vermilion Forbidden City, this thought, of a nation-wide rulership, agonising in its endless repetition, is being persistently encouraged by the cleverest politician in all China, a Cantonese of sixty, called Liang Shih Yi, who was the great Yuan Shih Kai's Chief Secretary in the early days of the Republic and who encouraged him to make the mad attempt to seize the throne and declare himself Emperor which kill him.

So like a play within the play, this curious passion is gradually assuming more definite shape. Not much will be heard of it until the summer is over. But if the Hankow Communists collapse and flee, if Nanking is caught again in the vortex and falls into the hands of one of his adherents, a complete plan will no doubt be produced by Liang Shih Yi, with sheaves of telegrams from all the leaders and with all the provinces urgently demanding that the Manchurian war lord bring back peace and "legality" by assuming the Presidency and treating with an iron hand all who continue to stir the embers of revolt.

What will our policy be then: how will the British Memorandum and the Seven Points and all the rest of the jargon which has been used to placate a nation that does not know what it wants, accord with such an unexpected denouement?

The Vicious Circle.

For if this occurs, as seems possible, we shall have just swept round a vast vicious circle in the course of several years, and be back to precisely the same spot as we were about the year 1922. Nothing at all will have been proved except that the Chinese are incorrigible; that it is useless changing anything at all in our old beliefs; and that the only safe thing is to be like the Japanese—highly secretive and silent and endlessly patient. But this alternative, possible as it is, will not really advance the solution of the foreign problem, which, like the Chinese people, is an incorrigible thing, growing in complexity from day to day, entirely too difficult to be properly explained on paper, and destined—infallibly, inevitably—to grow in bulk and importance to a generation from now the Chinese will have much less importance in their own country than they have to-day.

Yes—that is the trust thing that can be written, and the most enlightening. For if it has been proved that what the famous Sir Robert Hart wrote after the Boxer year is true ("in twenty years there will be millions of Boxers in serried ranks and in war's panoply at the beck and call of the Chinese Government"), it is equally true that Western civilisation and foreigners are potentially far more dominant to-day than in 1900, and the Chinese failure far more evident. A generation from now, in spite of Sir Austen Chamberlain's present efforts at surrender, there will be hundreds of thousands of Europeans and Americans in China in place of the present tens of thousands, controlling everything that the Japanese do not control, and proving in a myriad ways that a bamboo civilisation cannot prevail in an age of steel.

Twenty Years Too Soon.

The Chinese appear to have made the same mistake the Germans made in 1914—they have struck too soon, when twenty years more trading and development might have insured them against defeat. The most they can really hope for in the course of time is a Dawes Scheme, which will prevent their country from being taken from them piecemeal; for, even if we are all ruined by our present inaction, the hour will surely sound when the white man's anger will flash forth and the balance be adjusted.

ACTRESSES UPHOLD THEIR CRAFT.

NOT MERELY "PRETTY WALK-ABOUTS AND SIT-ABOUTS."

IMAGINE JULIET ATTIRED IN A KNEE-LENGTH FROCK.

The young actresses of the London theatre vigorously defended themselves against many of the criticisms levelled against them in the speech of Mrs. Patrick Campbell, the veteran actress. Mrs. Campbell said:—

"The plays of to-day fit the pretty walk-about and the pretty sit-about who people our stage. "It is very hard for a girl to be passionate when her frock barely covers her knees and her hair is probably Eton cropped."

Hard-working Actresses.

Miss Gillian Lind, one of the most promising actresses of the younger school, now appearing in "The Constant Nymph," said:—

"Plays are nowadays written to illustrate and indicate problems of life. They do a lot of good, even if they are sometimes not literature. As for the young actresses of to-day, in my opinion they work very hard at every opportunity."

As for short skirts, apart from their healthiness, they are only worn on the stage as they are ordinary life, and the stage is supposed to hold up a mirror to life.

"Young actresses now never have the same chances as Mrs. Patrick Campbell had when she was young. But they go on tour in the absence of stock companies."

Miss Edna Best, of the same company, commented:—

"Eton crops are now a thing of the past. I only know one or two actresses standing in—London who have Eton crops."

"I am inclined to agree with Mrs. Campbell in regard to theatre-diction. You seldom hear beautiful voices nowadays, and, indeed, the nearest approach we get is with actresses who half sing their words to give them a musical tone."

Miss Fay Compton agreed with Miss Best in this last respect.

"If Mrs. Campbell had said that there was a dearth of fine speaking parts in modern plays, I think she would find many actresses to agree with her."

Miss Nora Robinson, the leading lady of "The Silent House" at the Comedy, was emphatic.

"I entirely disagree with Mrs. Campbell," she said. "One does not get much chance to sit about. At least, I have never had much chance. In my present play, I am on the move the whole time."

Emotion in Short Skirt.

Miss Ursula Jeans, who seems fated to play parts wearing very short skirts, and who is now in "The Fanatics," at the Queen's, added as her comment:—

"I would not wear long skirts outside the theatre, but I do think that it is very difficult to play emotional parts in short skirts on the stage."

You would not like to see Juliet in a knee-length frock, would you?"

Finally, Miss Jeanne de Casalis, who is now at the Everyman Theatre, but who made her London reputation in the much-discussed "Fata Morgana."

"The stage has become a social affair," she said. "It is now a matter of exploitation of personality, then she will always be cast for such parts. Managers think in terms of personality nowadays. A player is not given a chance to show his or her craft."

FINGER-PRINT TRAP.

ALIEN TRACED AFTER NINE YEARS.

Finger prints have enabled the police to trace an alien who broke the law of England nine years ago.

Harry Smith (otherwise Henry Smith, Jack Harris, and Harry Jackson), aged 35, a counter-monger of Berkeley Street, Soho, appeared at Old-street accused of wilful obstruction in Wentworth-street on June 12th, and "that, being an alien, a Polish citizen, he failed to notify his intended change of address about November, 1918."

A detective-sergeant said Smith was arrested on March 12th, 1918, for being an absentee under the Russian sub-section of the Military Service Act when he gave the name of Harry Smith, and his finger prints were taken.

This Smith denied, and he further declared his parents were English.

An officer from Scotland Yard said that Smith's finger prints were identical with those of Harry Smith taken in 1918.

Mr. Clarke Hall, (to Smith).—You have had your identity proved in the most satisfactory way. You will go to prison for two months, and I shall make an order for your deportation.

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RAILWAY CONFERENCE IN PEKING.

ACTING MINISTER'S SPEECH ON NECESSARY
RETRENCHMENT.

INEVITABLE POSTPONEMENT OF DEBT PAYMENT.

At the first session of the railway conference at Peking was opened on Monday morning, July 25th.

General Chang Yin Hui, the Acting Minister, in a vigorous speech depicted the deplorable conditions the railways have fallen into as a result of excessive taxation and military interference with their proper functioning as a public utility. The reaction on trade and business is no less disastrous, as reflected, for example, in the increasing cost of living resulting to a great extent in a general economic stagnation of the country. He then proceeded to outline a programme for the adoption of immediate relief measures and urged upon all present the necessity of close co-operation in the faithful carrying out of what decisions they arrived at.

The Burdensome Taxes.

After a long discussion on the question of simplifying and reducing the various burdensome taxes on the railways, it was decided to petition the Ta Yuan Shuai for a general reduction of the transit tax rates and the simplification of the methods of collection. The meeting adjourned at 12.30 to be resumed at 4 p.m. to consider the many other questions on the agenda.

General Chang Yin Hui's speech follows:—

When I was requested to assume the responsibility of this Ministry, I realized my own limitations and shortcomings and was indeed reluctant to take up the position. The desperate conditions of the railways, however, calls for a high spirit of sacrifice and I was obliged to disregard my personal inclinations. In order to begin some urgent reconstructive work for the railways, I have asked you to assemble here in conference to discuss practical methods which will enable the railways to offer a better service to the public and to administer railway affairs on a sound basis of finance.

Effect of Military Interference.

The disastrous effects of the disturbances of recent years on the railways is a matter of common knowledge. Military interference has resulted in the destruction of railway property and the railways' earning power. Heavy military taxes and divided military control of the railways have so dislocated railway service that untold losses have been caused to the country's trade, to the shipping public and to the railways themselves. Immediate relief measures must, therefore, be applied to save the railway situation. In this connection there are two things in particular to which I want to invite your attention. One is the question of the reduction or abolition of surtaxes along the railways. Business is stifled when goods are subjected to so many exactions while en route to their destination. On the Peking-Suiyuan Line the amount of taxes is more than double the transportation charges and on its Mentouku branch it is five times as much. On the other lines, the taxes are less in number and in amount though they still are a heavy burden

to the shipper when the greatly increased cost of production is considered.

The other point I want to draw your attention to is the question of military interference with railway operation. It is essential for the success of railway working that control be vested in one single authority because divided control and outside interference impairs efficiency of management. Unfortunately no railway in China in the past few years has been free from enforced political or military interference. To put the railways on a business basis is one of the principal aims of this conference. In order to achieve this aim both time and patience are required, but to begin with we must put an end to such interferences as are detrimental to the welfare of the railways.

The Financial Problem.

The financial problem of the railways equally demands from you the most careful attention. A forward retrenchment policy for the railways must include reduction of expenses and increase of revenue, with the view gradually to build up a surplus to take care of debt obligations. This forms the basis of the Ministry's proposals on the re-adjustment of railway finances. Such questions like the prompt payment of wages and salaries, proper provision for the purchase of urgent running stores and maintenance of materials, etc., of the several deficient railways could be easily solved by enforcing a rigid budgetary control which must be exercised to limit the expenditure according to the income of the railway.

And at the same time no effort should be spared to promote traffic so as to increase railway earnings. Such a programme of "first aid" economy if rigidly carried out will gradually put the railways' finance on a sound basis, when a surplus will be available to take care of the loan obligations; but the success during the initial stage of execution necessitates a postponement of debt payments.

Serious Mistakes to be Avoided.

I have only called your attention to the outstanding features in the agenda in which you find many other equally important questions concerning a forward retrenchment policy. I am sure you will use your best efforts and bravely face the facts to work out a solution. I fully trust that past events have given us enough experience and foresight to seek a new way of salvation and to avoid repetition of serious mistakes.

In conclusion, allow me to urge upon you one thing, which is vital for the successful consummation of whatever policy we are going to adopt. To face the difficult railway problems under such discouraging conditions of the times requires a high spirit of sacrifice, co-operation and loyalty to duty, without which no achievement is possible in even the least of public endeavour.

Gentlemen, I wish you all success. The public eagerly await your decisions and I am sure will give you their full support when you put these decisions into action.

ATTACK ON A MONEY-LENDER.

STICK BROKEN ACROSS HIS HEAD.

A violent attack on a money-lender was described at Marylebone when Colin Ford, aged 25, a clerk employed by the Ministry of Labour, of St. George's-road, Kilburn, N.W., was fined £5 with £10 costs or two months' imprisonment for causing grievous bodily harm to Mr. David Phillips, of 6, Anson-road, Oriskanywood.

Mr. O. V. Hill, prosecuting, said that Mr. Phillips was the manager of Messrs. Phillips money-lenders, of 42, High-road, Kilburn. Ford applied for a loan and was refused after inquiries had been made

to the shipper when the greatly increased cost of production is considered.

Ford then left, but shortly afterwards returned and struck Mr. Phillips a severe blow in the eye. Half-dazed, Mr. Phillips struck back in self-defence and Ford ran away.

Ford said that Phillips advertised loans of £5 to be repaid at the rate of 3s. 6d. a week. When he applied for such a loan he was told that he must repay £7 for the £5, at the rate of 7s. 6d. a week. He refused the loan and begged his stick on the counter to show his resentment. Mr. Phillips then called him a thief, and he replied that Mr. Phillips was a blood-sucker. Mr. Phillips then rushed at him with the broken stick and tried to kick him out of the office.

THE KANSU EARTH-QUAKE.

IN A STONY AND THINLY POPULATED AREA.

ON THE HIGHWAY TO TURKESTAN.

The stupendous catastrophe which has again overtaken Kansu, the earthquake in which it is estimated that nearly 100,000 persons have lost their lives, would in any more thickly populated country, with better communications, have been a tragedy that would have left civilization stunned and speechless. It is to be gathered from the belated reports that are now reaching us that the centre of the disaster was the city of Langchow, a prefectural town on the great Chinese highway to Turkestan, the metropolis for a poor, stony, thinly peopled district between the magnificent snow-capped Nanshan and the desert. An earthquake in Liangchow which could wipe out 100,000 lives would have accounted for millions in any of the thickly populated parts of China and, had it occurred in the loess district of south-eastern Kansu where the last great quake did so much damage, not only would the villages and towns have been levelled but the whole face of the country would have been altered beyond recognition, while the altered courses of rivers would have worked economic disasters over much wider areas.

Liangchow lies in the path of what were once converging rivers flowing from the great mountains to the south-west into the grass land and deserts of Mongolia to the north-east. The district is the victim, however, of advancing desiccation and the greater part of the landscape is now covered by the rocks, gravel and sand of broad, dry river beds. Less than 2,000 years ago, however, this country north of the Nanshan appealed to the Huns and other Turkish tribesmen as wonderfully beautiful and rich land for nations of herdsmen. To the Chinese it lay on the only easily traversed road into central Asia and just a little later the Tibetans, who were then expanding at China's expense, thought it the fairest country adjacent to their own bleak highlands. So Liangchow and the adjacent districts to the west were for centuries the fields for almost incessant battle. Nature was not then unkind but men were ruthless and this is not the first time that a hundred thousand have perished in a great catastrophe. In the middle ages Liangchow was in the hands of the Ouigurs, whose last remnants are still in the Nanshan and then the Mongols had the country when Marco Polo came that way. Within the memories of quite a few persons still living in the great Moslem rebellion swept over Liangchow and wrought such havoc that the country is still dotted with the ruins of villages utterly depopulated 60 years ago. Having been for so many centuries the prize in merciless wars, the folk of the Liangchow countryside are dwellers in houses of a type seen nowhere else in China. They are great castles of sun-dried brick, with towers and battlements and jutting platforms from which stones and hot lead can be dropped on an enemy. In defence against raiders with swords, spears and primitive firearms they must be almost impregnable, but they would be hideous death traps in an earthquake such as has just visited that country.—N.O. Daily News.

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

ANNUAL MEETING.

GOOD YEAR—DESPITE BAD CONDITIONS.

The forty-second annual general meeting of Kelly & Walsh, Ltd. was last week at the Shanghai office of the Company, 12, Nanking Road. Mr. R. W. Wedderburn (Chairman), said in the course of his speech the accounts are most satisfactory, when we consider the unsettled conditions which have prevailed, and which, unfortunately, continue. I will now give a brief outline of the Company's activities.

Singapore.—The year's working has been even more successful than that of last year. Notwithstanding the prevailing depression at Hong Kong the profit made by this Branch shows an advance on that of last year, due in the main to lower working expenses. I am pleased to say that the highly efficient running of this branch, inaugurated by Mr. Glover during his term there, continues under the alert management of Mr. Abbott who, given normal trading conditions, would give us even a better account of his capabilities, and the assurance which I mentioned last year—that the staff's best efforts were being exerted in the Company's behalf—applies with as much force to-day. Mr. Waller assumed temporary charge upon Mr. Abbott's departure for Singapore.

With regard to Shanghai, there has been, as might be expected, a falling off of output business, but this has been compensated for in another direction which I will touch on later, though, in passing, I would say that the results of the trading account have been quite satisfactory as we could hope for in these troublous times.

Conditional Bonus.

The conditional bonus reserve now appears as passages, conditional bonus and leave reserve; the purpose of this reserve is as hitherto with the exception that in future passages for new Assistants and salaries for staff on home leave will be charged to this account instead of these disbursements being met by the particular year's working as formerly.

The sum recommended to be carried forward to new account will neutralize the drop in the present year's working of 11 months only and provides, moreover, against a fall in returns that might arise through disturbed conditions.

A LITTLE DEAL IN TEMPLES.

SEQUEL IN SHANGHAI PROVISIONAL COURT.

SHANGHAI, August 2nd.

An elderly Buddhist abbot was complainant in the Provisional Court yesterday in connection with a charge against a man wearing a National uniform, the allegation against accused being that he had obtained \$2,500 by means of false pretences.

Complainant said that accused and another monk had approached him and said that they were going to sell the Temple of the Water Fairies in the Chinese City. The price having been settled, complainant consented to buy it and paid \$2,500 to accused. He went to the temple in question and found that inside there were a score of monks, who drove him away, saying that the temple did not belong to accused, who had no right whatever to sell it. The accused received \$1,500 of the money and his companion got \$1,000. The latter absconded as soon as he received his share. Accused was arrested in the Chinese Y.M.C.A.

Judge Chau remanded the case for a week, and allowed bail in the sum of \$2,500.

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SINGULAR MURDER IN SHANGHAI.

TWO CHINESE SHOT BY GANG IN COLD BLOOD.

SHANGHAI, August 2nd.

One Chinese was murdered in cold blood and a second badly wounded at 4 a.m. yesterday morning when a gang of five armed men broke into a Chinese dwelling at 691, Markham Road, intimidated two females, went to an upstairs room and deliberately shot both the men.

At the time there were two women occupants on the ground floor attending a sick woman. Two of the gang entered and warned them to keep quiet. With the other three guarding, the two men went directly upstairs and in a few seconds about seven shots were fired in rapid succession. The two murderers then descended the stairs and left as quietly as they had come.

After the gunmen had left the two women went upstairs and there found one of the occupants of a room, who owns a small time kiln in Chinese territory, lying on the bed in a pool of blood. The other man was lying on another bed a short distance away. He was badly wounded and later taken to the Shantung Road Hospital. He has not been able as yet to give a description of the man and neither can this be given by the two women.—North-China Daily News.

POSTE RESTANTE.

CORRESPONDENCE AWAITING CLAIMANTS.

SATURDAY'S OFFICIAL LIST.

A Poste Restante notice dated, Saturday shows that the following unclaimed mail is at the Post Office:—

Correspondence.

W. Andreas, Wm. L. Bartley, E. Bolton, John Bramley, J. J. Booth, G. D. Bottomley, E. K. G. Briant, M. L. Brodie, Mrs. R. Brodsky, Mrs. H. Campbell, Capt. J. B. H. Doyle, H. H. Epstein, E. Feneck (s.s. Dardale), Fong Sau Ling, Miss M. Girdlestone, Haily & Co., O. L. Hollenweger, E. F. Holmes, Mrs. R. M. Hutchens, M. Ide, Miss Elizabeth Johnson, A. R. Jones, Mrs. M. E. Jones, S. Jones, Mrs. Basil Lake, Theo. Lowther, Miss C. Ledoms, E. Lyster, Mrs. E. F. Marsh, M. Mendler, Mrs. A. Moore, Rev. J. Morrison, Lee Nagel, Giovanni Nicolini, Miss L. Ogley, Miss Rose Piguet, Michel Praxel, A. L. Rae, Mrs. E. M. Raetz, Alex. Ramsay, M. A. Satter, C. Servatello, L. Shuck, W. F. Sidebottom, Miss K. Simpson, J. L. Smith, Mrs. Sutton (nee Gandall), A. J. Tassell, R. S. Thomas, Mrs. Claude Thurston, Turnbull, Lt. C.S.B., B. W. Wilson, Mrs. F. Wong, Capt. Wood, Morroe & Co., and Lombot-Yesey.

Unpaid Correspondence.

Miss M. Fooks, A. Gabarelli, D. Garcia, U. M. Hansen, and Khajan Singh.

Registered Covers.

Mrs. B. Brodsky, M. L. Brodie, Chan Wai Yin (H.K. University), Far Eastern Biography Co., W. V. Field, H. L. Huang, Mrs. N. Howell (c/o L. B. Lindhill Bros.), A. R. Jones, D. M. Pang, Mrs. Samoilova, and Yechi Plo Teng.

Unclaimed Parcels.

Miss E. H. Bell, Fung Ng Mui, and Miss J. Jones.

TRAGEDY AT SHAUKIWAN

WIFE OF EUROPEAN
MURDERED.BRUTALLY ATTACKED BY
TWO CHINESE.

YOUNG NEPHEW'S ORDEAL.

MISCREANTS ESCAPE.

The wife of a European was brutally murdered by two Chinese at a lonely spot about a mile beyond the Shaukiwan tram terminus at 8.45 on Saturday night. She was Mrs. C. McKay, wife of Mr. C. McKay, a timekeeper employed at the Taikoo Dock. Mrs. McKay was walking home fairly late with her young nephew when two Chinese, who had followed them for several yards, attacked her after attempting to seize her handbag. She resisted vigorously and one of the men drew a dagger, inflicting three wounds, that caused her death within a few minutes. It is thought that Mrs. McKay, a high spirited woman, had struck one of the men with her umbrella before she was stabbed. The boy was thrown aside into a ditch.

Mrs. McKay and her 14-year-old nephew had been to dinner with a Miss Barker at a spot known as Barker's Island that lies over a hill about a mile from the tram terminus. As they were walking up the hill towards the terminus where they intended to take a tram to Taikoo, two men passed them, hesitated for a moment, and followed them. The men caught them up at the junction of Sai Wan Road and Stanley Road, and after a short altercation Mrs. McKay was stabbed—twice above the heart and once in the stomach. The wound in the stomach proved fatal. Snatching Mrs. McKay's handbag with about \$150, and a satchel containing bathing costumes, the two assailants made off towards Shaukiwan. It is thought that they might have reached Stanley, secured a sampan and escaped in to Macao or to Chinese territory.

"GO HOME FOR HELP."

As Mrs. McKay fell she called to her young nephew "Go home for help." The boy, unaware that the Shaukiwan Police Station was only a short distance away, set off to run to his uncle's house at Taikoo. When he returned with his uncle and Mr. A. Davidson, Mrs. McKay lay dead in a pool of blood.

An examination of the body and the surrounding hillside was made by Mr. T. H. King (D.C.I.), Mr. P. J. Woodhouse (D.S.P.), Chief Det. Inspector Reynolds and Det. Inspector Lane who arrived soon afterwards with some Chinese detectives. Although police scoured the neighbourhood no sign of the murderers was found.

All yesterday Chinese detectives were still searching the district. Very few people pass this spot after 8 o'clock at night, and at the time of the attack no one was within call.

Mr. A. R. Osborne, an employee of the Taikoo Dock Company, hurried to the scene of the murder soon after the police had arrived. He told a *Daily Press* reporter yesterday that when the little boy ran into his house which is next door to Mr. McKay's, with the shocking story he immediately tried to get Shaukiwan Police Station on the telephone. He failed to get a reply so got down to the station as rapidly as he could. Inspector Murphy and other police officers went to the spot after communicating with the Central Police headquarters. He reached the spot soon afterwards, to find that Mrs. McKay was already dead.

According to the boy's story Mrs. McKay was able to stagger along for a few paces leaning upon his arm. She called out to him to fetch help as she collapsed in the road.

(Continued on next column.)

KEEPING GUARD IN
CANTON.SEVERAL PEOPLE SHOT
IN THE STREET.ACTIVITY OF THE PICKETS.
A CONSUL'S EXPERIENCE

[BY A SHAMKIN CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, August 8th. Affairs in Canton during the past week have become hectic, and shooting in the streets seems to be the order of the day. Hotels and restaurants are under the strictest surveillance. One restaurant was raided yesterday and a number of people arrested and one or two shot. Yesterday, also, about a dozen students were captured near Tai Sha Tau and taken away. Even people in rickshas and motor-cars are often stopped and submitted to a thorough searching.

The pickets on the water front, near the Steamboat Company's wharf were "more strict," during the concluding phases of the dispute and now and again they assaulted passengers from the Hong Kong boats. On Monday last, one of the Foreign Consuls went to Hong Kong and was accompanied to the wharf by a coolie carrying his suitcase. The coolie was stopped but the Consul interfered, explained who he was and stated that the coolie was simply engaged to carry his bag on board. The pickets would not accept this explanation but, at last, condescended to send one of their number with the coolie to make sure that he returned to the shore. It was perhaps regrettable that the attention of the police, who were standing near, was not called to the matter. It would have been interesting to see the attitude they would have adopted in the circumstances.

It is feared that the frequent attempts on the life of General Li Tsai Hsin may bring on serious trouble in the city. If he were killed there would undoubtedly be fighting on a large scale. Pickets are still closely watching Japanese cargo and merchants dealing in Japanese goods are put to a great deal of inconvenience.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

According to reports more than a hundred persons were taken into custody last Friday afternoon, in connection with the Luk Yu Kui Tea House bomb outrage but it is feared that the real culprit has made good his escape. Two persons are still being held as suspects. Nearly 55 persons were more or less injured, by the bomb which wrecked most of the furniture and fixtures of the premises. This outrage has attracted more public attention than any of the incidents which have occurred recently. One person was killed outright but since then two have succumbed to their wounds. There are now still 16 in hospital.

(Continued on next column.)

"A TALL MAN."

The vague description of the attackers given by the boy is not considered likely to be of much value to the police. The night was very dark, but he was able to see that one of them a tall man was dressed in a black jacket and white trousers; the other was dressed entirely in black. The Police have offered a reward of \$1,000 for information leading to the arrest of the two men.

At the mortuary it was found that of the three wounds, the one in the stomach had been the cause of death.

Mrs. McKay was about 35 years old and had lived in China all her life. Her husband has been in the East for 20 years and for 15 years in the service of the Taikoo Dock Company. He is a native of Edinburgh. There are two children, a boy of 18 at Hull and Russell's engineering works in Aberdeen, and a girl of 15 living with her parents at Black Heads, a group of bungalows on the Dock Company's premises.

Yesterday flags were flown at half mast on the Sugar Refinery, Taikoo Tennis Club, and Dock Company. The body of Mrs. McKay is to be buried to-day at Happy Valley.

The Central Labour Union in Canton are to have a province-wide convention of workers' delegates on August 13th.

Pirates and brigands eagerly assume whatever political cloak would seem best to hide the real nature of their activities. A gang who work under Bolshevik colours have wrecked two tow-boats—the *Luen Hing* and the *On Lee*, both West River craft plying between Hohming, Shihing, and Canton. The *Luen Hing* was wrecked on the 4th and the *On Lee* on the 5th. Practically all on board were saved and as the boats both sank in shallow water it is hoped that those missing waded ashore or got away in boats.

STUDENTS TO BEHAVE.

The Kuomintang Political Department in Nanking have written to Canton that "student comrades" are to be kept in order and not allowed to strike or agitate in favour of the appointment or the dismissal of this or that official or professor. This command, as far as Canton is concerned, will be received with mixed feelings, but in any case its effect is likely to be nil. School teachers usually welcome trouble among the students, as it provides them with an excuse to suspend classes and take a holiday. In the higher schools in Canton, very few of these teachers are actually whole-time men, and any time off is no doubt put to a profitable purpose. Now that they have been allowed their heads for so long the students will continue to mix in politics and be tools of militarists and politicians.

THE POLICE.

During this period of political disorder, when the militarists and politicians have between them demoralized the whole government and social order in China, the lot of a policeman is not at all pleasant. During the last three years, more than a hundred have been killed in Canton City alone. Apart from the grant of \$500 usually given to the nearest relative of a constable killed on duty, there is now a movement among the police force to band together to help the children of those whose fathers have been killed in doing their best to uphold such law and order as still remains in Canton. The Police are certainly by no means popular. While searching for arms the other day in Canton, they had a sharp pistol skirmish with a gang of "Prince" followers and shot down one, later found to be the alleged assassin who is supposed to have shot and killed a former mayor of Kaikong last year. Some people, however, are sceptical, saying that the Police are trying to use this to close a case which has done them no credit.

Chinese merchants in Canton who are opposing the Kuomintang luxury tax, though dispersed by water from fire brigade hoses are not giving up yet, and they say this time, they will appeal to Nanking. To save the expense of telegraphing a long statement which they know will be ignored, they will write their grievances on telegraph forms and forward same by mail, but they hope the censors will permit them to publish the protest to Nanking in local newspapers so that local Kuomintang leaders may also read it, if they cared to.

UNDER WHICH KING?

Several Cantonese who have gone to Amoy to take over offices to which they were commissioned by the Nanking Administration have failed in their object. The local authorities in Amoy hesitate to accept mandates from Nanking. Mr. Chang Kuo Fei, from Canton, has gone to Amoy to take over the post of superintendent of the Customs, but the present holder of the billet would not surrender without instruction from the provincial authorities. The provincial authorities are still in doubt whether it is wise, under the present circumstances to accord full support to Nanking, in view of the approaching conflict between Nanking and Hankow the outcome of which is very doubtful.

Warned by his foster mother, Mrs. Sun Yat Sen, and by his uncle, Mr. T. V. Soong, Mr. Sun Fo has again broken off his negotiations with Nanking, according to vernacular Press reports. The pro-Hankow Press agency has gone so far as to deny that there has been any attempt by Mr. Sun to rejoin General Chiang Kai Shek since his last break with him in order to become a protégé of the Soviet Mission.

A BORDER RAID.

ROBBER GANG BEATEN
OFF.SHARP SKIRMISH AT CHEUNG
UN-HA.

A gun fight staged between twenty robbers and a police patrol took place on Friday at Cheung Un Ha, near the Chinese border, and resulted in an Indian constable and one of the robbers being injured. The gang was in the act of carrying out an armed robbery, and three of them were acting as scouts outside the house. When the police passed these three outlaws opened fire and those who were inside the house came out and joined in the battle.

The police, however, replied vigorously, and though they were outnumbered, they successfully drove off the robbers, who escaped across the border into Chinese Territory.

An Indian police officer (B310) was wounded in the right foot and one of the robbers was heard to cry out that he too had been wounded. Apparently the wounded man was assisted by his confederates across the border.

The police arrived in time to frustrate the robbers who were interrupted before they had time to steal anything of any value.

A REVOLUTIONARY
MARTYR.

YEUNG KU WAN.

REMAINS TO BE REMOVED
FROM HONG KONG.

[Mr. Tse Tsan Tai has addressed the following letter to the "Revolution Remembrance Society" of Canton, and the Chinese Newspaper Press Association.]

HONG KONG, August 8th, 1927. DEAR SIR,—I have read in the Chinese newspapers of Hong Kong the advertisement of the "Revolution Remembrance Society" of Canton, calling for information regarding the descendants and relations of the 72 Revolutionary Heroes, who have been buried on the "Wong Pa Kong" Hill at Canton, which painfully recalls to my memory the assassination of my dear friend and colleague the Revolutionary leader and patriot Yeung Ku Wan at No. 52, Gage Street, Hong Kong, on the 10th January, 1901.

The remains of this martyred Revolutionary leader are still lying in the Protestant Cemetery (Grave No. 6348) of Hong Kong, unknown and forgotten by the citizens of the Republic of China for whom he sacrificed his life, and I believe it is high time that his deeds should be made known to the 400,000,000 people of China, and that his remains should be removed and given a suitable and permanent resting place in China.

I, therefore, hope all the newspapers and the citizens of the Republic of China will not forget the patriotic labours of the late Yeung Ku Wan, and that they will unite in moving the Government to honour his remains with a suitable and proper burial place in China, and permanently commemorate the date of his martyrdom. In order to enable the citizens of the Republic to know the late Yeung Ku Wan's real position as a leader of the Great Revolution, and thoroughly to appreciate the value and importance of his labours in the Cause of the Revolution, I have now taken advantage of this opportunity to send you and to publish the following hitherto unpublished historical documents and photographs, after 25 years' writing, and which I have thought fit and proper to withhold from publication during the life-time and political activities of my old friend and colleague, the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen.

- 1.—Photograph of members of the "Foo Yan Man Ser" Revolutionary Party (1891).
- 2.—Photograph of leaders of the "Hing Chung Whui" Revolutionary Party (1895).
- 3.—Photograph of Yeung Ku Wan and members of the "Hing Chung Whui" of Johannesburg, South Africa (1897).
- 4.—Photograph of Yeung Ku Wan and members of the "Hing Chung Whui" of Pickeringburg, South Africa (1897).
- 5.—Photograph of Yeung Ku Wan, Sun Yat Sen and Japanese sympathisers taken in Japan in 1898.
- 6.—Photograph of letter addressed to Tse Tsan Tai by Sun Yat Sen in 1901, lamenting and deploring the assassination of Yeung Ku Wan.

Pen cannot describe my feelings, but God has been just and merciful, during these long years of waiting, in giving me this opportunity to do my duty.—Yours truly,

TSE TSAN TAI

(Note.—These six photographs may be seen at A Fong's Studio in Stanley Street.)

DENTAL VULCANISER

EXPLODES.

CHINESE LAD KILLED.

A DEFECTIVE BOILER!

INQUIRY ADJOURNED.

The explosion of a vulcaniser in a dental establishment which resulted in the death of a Chinese lad and injuries to two other persons on June 28th, was inquired into at the Central Magistracy on Saturday, by Mr. R. E. Lindsell (coroner) and a jury.

The deceased, Kwong Tak, was the nephew of Kwong Tat Yuen, dentist, at No. 73, Queen's Road Central. The accident occurred at a branch office, No. 159, Queen's Road Central.

It appears from the evidence of Mr. Mok Tim, who was in charge of the office, that on the day in question a vulcaniser, a sort of boiler, was set in operation. The water was boiled until it reached a pressure of 300 lb. to the square inch. This pressure had to be maintained for an hour and a quarter before the plates being treated would set. The vulcaniser was on the verandah and at the time there were six persons there, including the deceased.

Witness read the pressure gauge at intervals. It rose to 300 lb. at 5.30 p.m., when witness turned the gas' low and left it for about 20 minutes to give time for the plate to set. At 6.10 p.m. the pressure was still maintained at 300 lb. At about 6.30 p.m., while he was attending a patient in the operating room, he heard an explosion on the verandah. He immediately rushed out and found that the vulcaniser had burst. His master's nephew was lying on the ground with a wound in the left shoulder, which was bleeding badly. He was not unconscious. The witness did not see any fragment in the wound.

The ring at the bottom of the vulcaniser, the witness found, had burst into many pieces, and the bottom had come off bodily. Besides Kwong Tak, a woman and a man were also injured by the explosion. All three were taken by ambulance to the Government Civil Hospital.

Mr. Lindsell asked how it was that the accident occurred at 6.30 p.m., and the injured people were not taken to the hospital until 8 p.m.

The witness explained that the ambulance people rendered first aid for between 35 to 40 minutes before removing the injured to the hospital.

Vulcaniser Cracked?

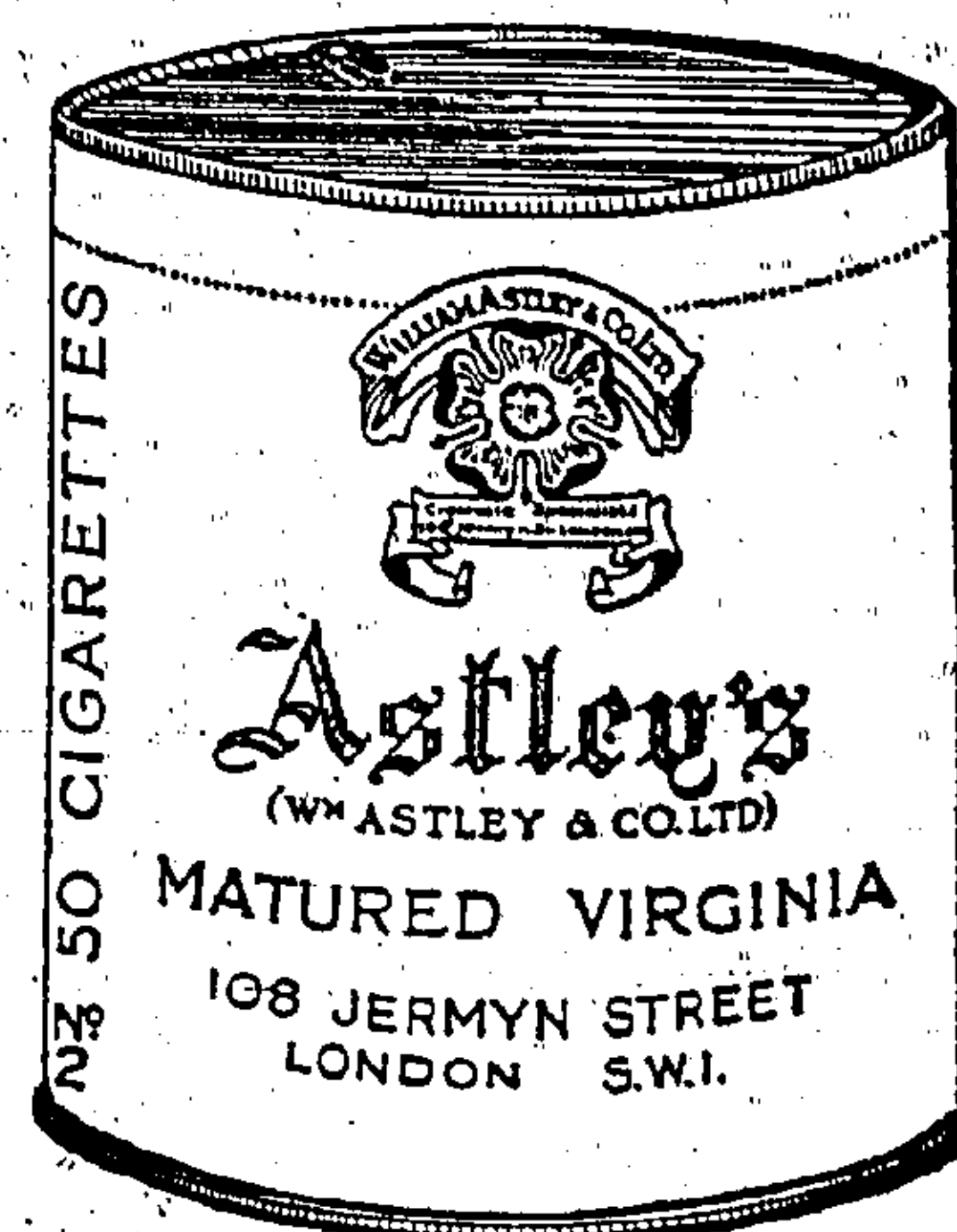
Sergt. Meadows told the Coroner there was originally a wooden handle to the vulcaniser, but it was not found. He (the Sergeant) understood, when making inquiries after the explosion, that it had been broken some time previously when the vulcaniser was dropped on the ground. If that were so, the Sergeant suggested that the vulcaniser must have been cracked by the fall, and that would account for the explosion.

Witness said that the handle must have been blown off by the explosion. He denied that it had been broken off previously, or that the vulcaniser had ever been dropped.

Internal Bleeding.

Dr. J. R. Craig, Medical Officer at the Government Civil Hospital, said that the deceased had a wound just below the left shoulder. He performed an operation and found that the main artery had been severed. The blood had been diverted from its course into the chest. Nothing could be done to stop the flow of internal bleeding, so that witness abandoned the operation and closed the wound. The boy died on July 9th from heart failure brought about by haemorrhage and shock.

The inquiry was adjourned until 2.30 on Thursday afternoon next, the Coroner instructing Sergeant Meadows to get expert evidence with regard to the vulcaniser.

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NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that, as from the 1st AUGUST, 1927, Mr. H. P. WESTLAKE is no longer in the employ of this Company. BEUNER, MOND & CO. (CHINA), LTD. Incorporated under the Ordinances of Hong Kong. [3193]

CHINA UNDERWRITERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by a Resolution of the General Managers of the Company made on the 26th INSTANT, A Call of \$100 Per Share has been made upon the Members of the Company Payable on or before the 15th DAY OF AUGUST, 1927, to the Company's Bankers, THE HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Dated this 11th day of May, 1927. SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. General Managers. [5178]

HONG KONG TRAMWAYS, LIMITED.

A N INTERIM DIVIDEND of 60 Cents Per Share has been declared Payable on TUESDAY, 22nd AUGUST Next, on and after which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained upon application at the Registered Office of the Company, Canal Road East, Bowington, Hong Kong. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the REGISTER OF MEMBERS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, 22nd AUGUST to MONDAY, 29th AUGUST, 1927. Both Days inclusive. By Order of the Board, W. F. SIMMONS, Secretary. Hong Kong, 29th July, 1927. [5171]

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BIRTHS. AGNEW—On August 1st, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. R. AGNEW, a son. GOODMAN—On 31st July, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. T. J. GOODMAN, a daughter.

DEATHS. COLLISON—On June 29th, at Saharapore, JAMES HOWE COLLISON, C.B.E., aged 81 years. SMITH—On July 31st, at Shanghai, JESSIE ERNESTINE SMITH, daughter of Lieut.-Comdr. and Mrs. JEFFERSON D. SMITH, U.S. Navy, aged seven years.

Hong Kong Office: 11, Ice House Street. London Office: 21, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, AUGUST 8th, 1927.

HANKOW. NANKING AND CANTON.

The information regarding the political situation in China is very contradictory and it is still quite impossible to forecast how the rival groups will settle their differences. For months past there has been a strong undercurrent of opinion in Chinese circles that sooner or later Hankow and Nanking would reach an agreement. Upon what terms such an agreement would be brought about no one could say but the opinion that it would eventually be realized persisted in spite of evidence which appeared to point to an ever widening breach between these parties. When Hankow pretended to follow the example of Nanking and Canton by initiating a campaign against the Reds it was suggested that this would lead to a common ground of understanding but this attack on the extremists, which as far as one can gather, appears to have been

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an attack by propaganda only, has not accomplished much towards bringing the Nationalists under one standard. Now, however, at the moment when the onlooker would have imagined that the split between CHIANG KAI SHEK and his former friends had become so wide as to be altogether impassable, comes the news through Reuters from Wuhu that an understanding between the Hankow and Nanking armies has actually been reached as the result of which CHIANG KAI SHEK's troops will return shortly to their Nanking headquarters.

The news, if true, simply proves that Chinese methods in the field of diplomacy are altogether beyond the understanding of the foreigner. How is it possible that CHIANG KAI SHEK should reach an agreement with the Hankow forces in Central China at the time when the commanders of those forces are deliberately engaged in planning an attack upon his stronghold in Fukien and Kwangtung. Canton is now under martial law and we are informed that 30,000 troops are guarding the borders of the province simply and solely because of the fear of a Red invasion. Such precautions, which cost a very considerable amount of money, would not be taken, we feel sure, unless the Canton authorities considered that their fears were well grounded. During the past week, or two, also, there have been many reports of bomb throwing and attempted assassinations in the Southern Capital and all these outrages have been attributed to the activities of a group who are working in co-operation with Hankow in an endeavour to create disturbances in order to make the task of the invaders easier. If CHIANG KAI SHEK once lost his hold on the South, his position and prestige as a military leader would be gone and it is difficult to see how he could remain the head of the Nanking Government, or, as far as that goes, how the Nanking Government could

continue as an alleged representative body. It would seem, therefore, that we must either discount the news of an agreement between Hankow and Nanking or the news that the Reds are preparing to cross into Southern territory.

The only alternative is that the armistice under generals owning allegiance to CHIANG KAI SHEK are acting on their own behalf without regard to the policy or wishes of the Commander-in-Chief. This is so much in accord with usual Chinese practice that it may prove the answer to the riddle.

The Hon. Mr. C. McI. Messer is to act as Postmaster General, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on leave of Mr. M. J. Breen.

Beginning from yesterday the Indian silt stones in the Colony will close on Sundays, with object of giving their employees a day's rest each week.

H.E. the Governor has appointed Mr. Robert Baker to be Manager and Chief Engineer of the Kowloon-Canton Railway, with effect from August 1st, 1927.

The Gazette announces that the New Kowloon Cinema Theatre Co., Ltd. and the National Optical Co., Ltd. will be struck off the register in three months and dissolved unless cause is shown to the contrary.

The celebrated violinist Efrem Zimbalist is to come to Hong Kong some time in October. The visit will be under the direction of the well known impresario, Mr. A. Strick who arranged the tour of Moiseiwitsch.

Among Hong Kong passengers leaving for Europe on the P. & O. a.s. Kashmir on Saturday were Mr. G. E. Hall Brutton, the well known local solicitor, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. S. Key, Mr. T. O'Donovan, Surgeon-Lieut. W. J. Rankine of H.M.S. Bluebell, and Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Reid.

Visitors to the Colony on Saturday were M. Monin, the prominent French barrister, from Saigon, and M. Castilliac, banker, of Saigon. They have been on a visit to Canton in company with a noted French correspondent, and are now on their way back to the capital of French Indo-China. They were the guests at tiffin on Saturday of M. Durand, of the Cafe Restaurant Parisien.

New ice-making machinery which the Dairy Farm and Cold Storage Company intend to install early in 1928, will have a producing capacity of 80 tons a day, which is practically double the present output. The Jardine Engineering Corporation have successfully tendered for the installation of a York-Shipley plant, which will ensure an output equal to meeting all demands for a long time to come.

WEATHER REPORT.

TYPHOON MOVING AWAY?

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 4.40 p.m., stated:—

The typhoon appears to be about 600 miles E. of Hong Kong, moving N.E.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Light Westerly or variable winds, force 1 to 2.

The depression over N.E. Japan has deepened slightly and the anticyclone to the East of the Bonin has strengthened slightly.

The typhoon is about 200 miles East of Ishigaki, moving N.N.E. Forecast:—N.W. to W. winds, moderate, fair.

LATEST REPORT.

The typhoon is in about 23 degrees N., 125 degrees E., inclining Westward.

NO. 1 SIGNAL.

No. 1 signal went up in Hong Kong on Saturday and remained up yesterday. Many of the smaller junks and sampans kept in the junk and sampans, but quite a number of them were out in the harbour until midnight when they were towed in.

It was stated in Kowloon last evening that the Kowloon Clock Tower had been struck by lightning, but no confirmation could be obtained, although enquiry was made at the Water Police Station and in the vicinity. From appearances in the dark there was nothing to indicate that it had suffered any damage.

ST. ANDREW'S SCOUTS.

RESIGNATION OF SCOUT MASTER.

GOES HOME ON SICK LEAVE.

Mr. T. E. Jackson, Scoutmaster of St. Andrew's Troop, has resigned, after being in hospital for about two months and has left for Home on sick leave, thus severing a long and faithful service with the Troop. Mr. Jackson joined the Troop at Easter, 1924, as Assistant Scoutmaster, and on the resignation of Mr. A. E. Farrell, he was appointed Scoutmaster, which post he held up to his resignation last month. During the seven years of its existence, St. Andrew's Troop has had four Scoutmasters in charge from time to time, all of whom have earned the gratitude of the troop for their faithful service. Mr. Jackson has been a hard-working and faithful Scoutmaster. His patience and love for the boys have won him the respect and loyalty of every Scout under his charge. A word of thanks must also be extended to Mrs. Jackson, who has rendered good service to the troop in many ways.

On their departure for the Homeland, the Scouts turned up in full force to the boat and presented Mr. and Mrs. Jackson with a handsome travelling clock in a leather case, and wished them a hearty "bon voyage" and a speedy return to Hong Kong.—St. Andrews Church Messenger.

"OUR CABARET."

OPENS SEASON AT STAR THEATRE.

Although considerably handicapped by the absence of their leading lady, who, it was announced, is suffering from fever, Mr. Charles Chamier's "Cabaret" Company opened their season at the Star Theatre, Kowloon, on Saturday night very successfully to a full house.

It was a long and varied programme that was presented under the general and attractive title of "Cocktails," and from beginning to end it was greatly enjoyed. Individually and collectively the Company gave of their best, and as it was of quite a high standard of excellence the evening was delightfully spent. The ten London artistes comprising the Company have lots of talent, a surprising amount of versatility, while the stagecraft displayed in the presentation of the "Revue" was very good.

The Misses Rita and Delia Vivienne danced delightfully, and Mr. Fred Collier also proved himself expert at "tripping the light fantastic toe." He and Miss D. Vivienne showed the audience that the "Charleston" can be quite a fascinating dance, and the Sisters Vivienne, in all their speciality dances, quite charmed the audience.

Mr. Charles Mason needed no introduction to a Hong Kong audience, as he is still well remembered by many who have pleasant recollections of his performances of a few years ago. Mr. Mason is a comedian of an original and rare style, one with a strong, pleasing voice, which he knows how to use perfectly. His funnies are infectious and he soon has his audience in the best of moods and very willing to join him, more or less melodiously in the choruses.

Mr. Billy Bray is another comedian of a little skit entitled "Over There" and, with Miss "Jo" Wrenn—a particularly attractive member of the Company—amused the audience immensely.

Mr. Charles Chamier used his vocal talent effectively and displays quite a lot of vigour. As Hiram P. Honk he both looked and acted the part of a stage Southern American.

Mr. Kenneth Rayner proved himself to be a most masterly pianist, and thoroughly deserved the rousing reception accorded to him.

The orchestra, under the leadership of Miss Joan Norman, performed their difficult part very efficiently.

If the other "Intimate Revues" are as bright and entertaining as was "Cocktails" on Saturday, then they may be confidently recommended.

To-night and to-morrow night the Company present "Snappy," and on Wednesday and Thursday "Our Cabaret."

On Friday and Saturday next "Tally Ho," seems to promise a racy and "non-stop" programme.

THE C.N.C. DISPUTE.

DIFFICULT NEGOTIATIONS.

NO NEWS AVAILABLE.

While official confirmation is lacking, and the reply is still made that there is no information for the Press, there have been statements current during the week-end that the negotiations proceeding at Shanghai have reached the Committee stage.

It is further understood that the negotiations have not been proceeding so easily as they did at the beginning of last week. However, it is very hopeful that the discussions are still going on, and the optimistic feeling that a settlement will be reached before very long is still prevalent locally.

At Shanghai. The following extract is taken from North China Daily News of last Monday regarding the parleys being held.

Inquiries made yesterday of the China Coast Officers' Guild and the Marine Engineering Guild of China resulted in the interesting information that a meeting was held on Saturday between representatives of the Guilds and the China Navigation Co., in regard to the dispute between the company and its foreign officers, which has held up practically the whole of the company's fleet of 73 ships since June 30th.

Beyond the statement that Saturday's meeting was conducted in a perfectly friendly spirit, the Guilds would give no information whatever in connection with what passed, and stated that it had been agreed between the company and the Guilds that beyond the bare statement that a meeting had been held, no information of any kind should be made public at present. It is profoundly to be hoped that early means will be found to bring to a termination a dispute which whatever may be the pros and cons on either side, can only have resulted in very heavy losses to both parties concerned.

FINAL PROMENADE CONCERT.

CHEERS FOR THE CONDUCTOR.

A SPLENDID PROGRAMME.

"Three cheers for the conductor, the band, pipers and dancers" was the call which went up at Lee Gardens on Saturday night at the conclusion of the 6th and final promenade concert by the Band, Pipers, Drummers and Dancers of the 1st Cameronians.

This concert marked the end of the first concert season at the Gardens, and a splendid programme was given to mark the occasion.

The cheers were given, most heartily, and were followed by the "Tigers" and the "Lion," and undoubtedly the conductor, band and the pipers, etc., deserved them, for they have provided a delightful break of a Saturday evening and introduced a type of entertainment which it is to be hoped will be followed up.

That these open-air concerts have been enjoyed has been proved by the fact that apart from the majority of those who attended the first two turning up again for the remainder, many newcomers have come along, and a large percentage have seen this delightful venue for such functions at East Point for the first time, and have had to confess their surprise at the surroundings.

It is to be hoped there will be a second concert season at Lee Gardens and it is understood that this is likely, although no definite announcement has yet been made. There seems no reason why there should not be. There are still many weeks of warm weather, and we are approaching the season of more settled conditions, with less likelihood of rain.

A feature of the programme of Saturday night was the re-appearance of Thomas Astorff, the talented female impersonator, who gave three turns, and was well received, at the conclusion of the last contribution removing his wig and disclosing that "she" was a "he."

One of the most popular numbers in the programme was the ever-popular "Bandman Burns," a vocalist as well as a musician. He sang "Dinah," and followed with "Serenade" and "I Never Get Maggie Alone."

The Pipers, under Pipe-Major H. B. Eadie, were in fine fettle and the Highland-dancers were even better than before. "The Foursome Reel." The dancers were Lance Corporals G. Yates and W. Main and Pipers H. Thomson and T. Davidson.

The band played wonderfully well under the baton of Mr. Horace E. Dowell, L.R.A.M., and practically every number, without exception, was encored.

STEAMSHIP BOYCOTT SETTLED.

80 PASSENGERS FROM CANTON YESTERDAY.

TERMS OF THE AGREEMENT.

We are able to announce that the boycott of passenger traffic, imposed by the pickets of Chinese Seamen's Union at Canton, on the steamships of the Hong Kong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company has at last been settled.

This satisfactory result, which has been expected for several days, was actually arrived at on Saturday night, and the effect was at once to be seen in the passenger returns. On Saturday night the boat from Canton brought a number of saloon passengers and 80 Chinese deck passengers, a very different thing from the two or three who have smuggled themselves on board day by day since the boycott started on June 22nd.

The Kinshan went up at 1 a.m. yesterday morning with 121 Chinese passengers and brought back about 80. It is expected, of course, that several days will elapse before the traffic reaches normal figures.

At Canton everything is quiet. The pickets have been entirely withdrawn and the wharf and steamship gangways, which have been jealously guarded for six weeks are now open to everyone who wants a passage.

The Chinese boats have been doing well during the boycott, but complaints were made that the service was not nearly so satisfactory as that run by the British Company and abuses were mentioned.

According to Chinese sources the claim that the Company should re-engage the seamen dismissed from the crew of the Lungshan—which has been the cause of the whole trouble—was abandoned but the Company agreed only to engage members of the Seamen's Union when taking on new hands.

BORODIN A BROKEN MAN?

VICTIM OF INTENSE NERVES.

KULING, July 28th.

Comrade Borodin was here with a large party for about two weeks, stopping at the Fairy Glen Hotel, but a message came last week that the situation was critical and the whole party left on Friday, July 23rd. An eye-witness told the writer that Borodin was a broken man. He was so nervous that he could not get into his chair unaided. Others also reported that he seemed to have lost his grip and was in a continual state of fear.

No one seems to know where he has gone. The party got aboard a small launch that was waiting for them at Kiukiang and it steamed toward Hankow. It is reported that some foreigners tried to call on Comrade Borodin on his launch, but being afraid he took refuge in the pilot house on the top of the launch and refused to be interviewed.—North-China Daily News.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.

Patrons of the Alexandra Cafe, Ice House Street, were surprised on Saturday to find that its doors had been closed without warning. Later a notice was affixed to the effect that the Cafe would be open for business as usual this morning (Monday).

On enquiry at the Police Station no news could be obtained as to certain statements made in connection with the closing.

WUHAN'S MILITARY AND FINANCIAL CHAOS AND CRISIS.

HANYANG ARSENAL EMPLOYEES THREATEN TO STRIKE.

COMMUNISTS SHOT AT KIUKIANG.

SHANGHAI COMPRADORE HELD TO RANSOM FOR A MILLION TAEIS.

Judging by the long telegram we have received from Reuter's Agency on the condition of affairs in Wuhan, matters are going from bad to worse in that region.

Another telegram tells us of the chaotic state of affairs with regard to the finances of Hankow.

Communists are being shot in Kiukiang.

Mr. Wu Yau Dong, one of Shanghai's best known compradores is reported to be at present in the hands of the military and held to ransom pending Tls. 1,000,000 being forthcoming. This is evidently the Nationalist Army's method of replenishing their coffers as rapidly and easily as possible.

HANKOW'S PAPER MONEY.

DEPRECIATION CAUSES CRISIS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HANKOW, August 7th. Owing to the depreciation of paper money, a strike is threatened at the Hanyang Arsenal. The Central Executive Council refused the suggestion of the Council of the ex-British Concession, whereby the rates should be paid in silver only instead of paper money. The refusal is likely to lead to a crisis in the Concessions' finances, as the employees are refusing to accept wages paid in notes.

COMMUNISTS SHOT AT KIUKIANG.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

KIUKIANG, August 7th. Three Communists were shot on Friday evening by order of Chang Fa Kuei.

Important Personage From Pukow. A specially flagged steamer, on Saturday evening, brought an important personage from Pukow to Nanking, presumably Chiang Kai Shek.

FIGHTING EXPECTED IN KWANGTUNG.

(Wah Tze Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, August 7th. General Chiang Kai Shek has telegraphed from Shanghai to Canton warning them that the Hankow troops are preparing an invasion of Kwangtung. He has ordered the 30th Army, now in the South of Kiangsi, and also the 20th and the 11th Armies to concentrate on the northern border of Kwangtung for the defence of that province. He has ordered martial law to be proclaimed in Kwangtung. Fighting is expected on the border at any moment.

The Southerners launched successive attacks on Hsuehchow in the last few days, but completely failed and retreated southwards on the 4th inst.

The defence of Hsuehchow by the Shantung troops is now considerably strengthened by a large number of Sun Chuen Feng's reinforcements. Sun himself is now at Hsuehchow directing operations personally.

The frequently advertised advance of Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang's troops to Shantung is proved to be a "big talk." According to a reliable report, his main forces are practically concentrated at Kwei-chow, situated to the east of Honan on the Lung-hai Railway. The Nanking Government claims that his Army is with Nanking side but judging from his recent military movements he still adopts an uncertain attitude towards both Nanking and Hankow.

A communique from Nanking to hand states that the "Reds" in Nanchang are splitting into two enemy camps and have come to actual clashes resulting in serious commotion in that city. The "Red" troops, who rebel against General Chang Fa Kuei, the Hankow General, are under the direction of Generals Ho Lung and Yeh Ting. Due to his inconsiderable number of troops, General Chang Fa Kuei was compelled to give up resistance and ordered his troops to retreat to Kiukiang.

(Continued on next Column.)

THE WUHAN IMBROGLIO.

EXTRAORDINARY STATE OF AFFAIRS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, August 7th. The Wuhan imbroglio is very perplexing but such information as is available shows that increasing discussions have resulted in Wuhan militarists splitting up under the following Generals: Tang Seng Chi, Hunan, "Pink"; Ho Chien, Wuchang, Kuomintang; Tan Yen Kai and Chang Chien (of Nanking fame), Hankow "Reds," and Chu Pei Teh, ex-Governor of Kiangsi, at present at Kiukiang, is believed to have reverted to the Kuomintang, but his position is regarded as insecure. Chang Fa Kuei, Governor of Kiangsi, Kuomintang, and the main prop of the reformed Wuhan Government, and Generals Yeh Ting and Ho Lung, Communists, who independently seized Nanchang on the 2nd inst. and massacred all the anti-Reds, have broken off relations with Wuhan.

A conference of Wuhan supporters was held at Kuling at the beginning of the month. Both Chu Pei Teh and Chang Fa Kuei refused to advance to Nanking, urging that the troops required a rest. The conference was broken up by the news that Yeh Ting, commanding the garrison of Nanchang, totalling 12,000 men, had revolted and captured Nanchang and cut the Kiukiang-Nanchang railway.

Chang Fa Kuei is at present at Kiukiang which is very perturbed. He has declared martial law and suppressed the political department and unions preparatory to advancing to Nanchang. These dissensions, naturally have seriously weakened the Wuhan Government, whose mandates have been totally disregarded and who are desperately endeavouring to revitalize their position by reorganizing officialdom by substituting anti-Communists for Horod's proteges both in the Government Departments and Labour Unions. The dissensions threaten to result in certain Generals supporting Nanchang, although the present tendency suggests a triumph of individualism.

Held To Ransom. The commander of the 30th Nationalist Army at Shanghai is reported to be holding Wu Yau Dong, the Yokohama Specie Bank comprador for ransom to the tune of a million taeis.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.] Japanese Government: And Nanking.

SHANGHAI, August 5th. Mr. Yoshizawa, the Japanese Minister to Peking, interviewed, said: "If the Nanking Government enforces tariff autonomy on September 1st, Japan will have to devise adequate counter-measures, but I cannot positively state in what form Japan will disapprove of the action of the Nationalist Government. The Japanese Government is adopting a policy of co-operating as far as possible with the other Powers."

From Tokyo it is learned that the Government intends abolishing the taxes on luxuries, and the Finance Department is investigating the matter. (Continued on next Column.)

COLLAPSE OF LONDON CITY BUILDING.

IN HEART OF BUSINESS QUARTER.

CRASH HEARD MILE AWAY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, August 7th. The usual evening stillness of the City was startlingly disturbed at midnight by the collapse of a large part of the Commercial Union Assurance Building, situated in Cornhill the heart of the business quarter.

The subsidence is believed to be the result of a movement of the foundations due to the rebuilding of Lloyd's Bank, which adjoins. There were no casualties.

As cracks in the Commercial building, loud rumbling noises, tinklings of glass and fragments as the premises began to sink, previously warned the police, they promptly closed Cornhill to traffic and roped off a wide area.

The final crash shook the whole neighbourhood and was heard a mile away.

SURTAX ON TONNAGE DUES.

NANKING'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, August 6th. The Nanking Government announces that the surtax on tonnage dues will be reduced to half of the present surtax from August 8th. A wireless message from Wuhu says it is reported that an agreement has been reached between the Hankow and Nanking Armies in this region and that General Chiang Kai Shek's troops are returning to Nanking.

[NAVAL WIRELESS.] Yangchow Uneasy.

Soochow, August 5th. General Sun Chuan Fang's agents are active in Yangchow.

There is an atmosphere of uneasiness in the native city.

Hsuehchow Held by Southerners.

SHANGHAI, August 5th. Hsuehchow has been established, and it is confirmed that the Nationalists have captured the town and are now holding it.

Mr. Soong.

HANKOW, August 5th. Mr. T. V. Soong has returned to Hankow from Kiukiang.

Chang has been released, and appointed Vice-Minister of Finance.

Nanchang "Reds."

KIUKIANG, August 5th.

There are indications that the Communist party at Nanchang has now gained the upper hand.

The 4th, 6th and 11th armies have divided into two parts, and a clash between the two is considered not unlikely.

Troops are still arriving here from up the river, there being a very large concentration.

The Chinese, apparently fearing trouble between the now rival armies, are bringing valuables to British firms for them to be kept in safe custody.

Troop Movements at Ohinkiang.

CHANKIANG, August 5th.

Large numbers of troops crossed from the north bank (Yangtze) yesterday.

The majority of those in Chinkiang have left by rail and to wage.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.] America's Policy in China.

RAPID CITY, August 6th. The question of China was raised at the Press gathering when President Coolidge intimated that the position of the United States towards China had not changed. He pointed out that American marines were there to protect American lives and property, and expressed the opinion that their presence prevented the capture and looting at Shanghai.

DEATH OF GOVERNOR-GENERAL LEONARD WOOD.

PASSES AWAY AFTER AN OPERATION.

A GREAT CAREER.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

New York, August 7th. The death has occurred, after an operation, of Major-General Leonard Wood, Governor-General of the Philippine Islands. [Major-General] Wood, who, having been indisposed for some time past, proceeded some six weeks ago to the United States primarily for the purpose of recuperating, was born in New Hampshire, U.S.A. in 1860.

Having obtained his medical degree at Harvard, he was appointed an assistant surgeon in the U.S. Army in 1886. Five years later he was captain-assistant surgeon, and even then obviously an officer destined to rise rapidly in the service.

In 1898 he was appointed Commandant of the 1st U.S. Volunteer Cavalry, popularly known as the "Rough Riders." He was promoted Brigadier-General and Major-General in rapid succession for meritorious services, and in 1901 he was honourably discharged from the Volunteer Service, and was gazetted Major-General of the U.S. Army in 1903. He was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor in 1898 for distinguished service against Apache Indians in 1896.

In 1899 Major-General Wood was appointed Governor of Cuba until its transfer to the Cuban Government in 1902. He was on duty in the Philippines in 1903 and was appointed Governor of Moro Province in the same year, holding the post until 1906. He commanded a Philippine Division in 1908-9. From 1906-9 he commanded the Department of the East. In 1910 he was Special Ambassador to the Argentine Republic. From 1914 to 1917 he again commanded the Department of the East. From 1917 to 1918 he was Chief of Staff. In 1920 he was a candidate for the Republican nomination of the Presidency. Shortly afterwards he was appointed Governor-General of the Philippines, a post he had since held with great distinction.

He was ranked as one of the first of America's administrators, and was long known for his all-round ability and efficiency. He was the author of many publications, chiefly on military subjects. Quite recently, he had declared his intention of returning to the Philippines. On passing through Hong Kong recently he was a guest at Government House.

THE SCHNEIDER CUP RACE.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, August 6th. A big British effort is to be made this year to win the Schneider Cup Race, which will take place at Venna at the end of next month. Three types of high speed seaplanes have been built to the order of the Air Ministry and have recently been undergoing flying tests at the Royal Air Force stations at Calshot and Felixstowe. They are a supermarine Napier S.5, a Gloster Napier four and a Short-British Crusader. The first two are equipped with Napier Lion water-cooled engines while the Crusader is fitted with a British Mercury air-cooled engine. Air Vice-Marshal Scarlett, commanding the coastal area, will have command of British pilots, who will be officers of the Royal Air Force. The team has undergone searching training in high speed flying at a speed of something like six miles a minute may be required to win the race. Opposition will be provided by the United States, who claim to have evolved a seaplane capable of over 300 miles an hour and by Italy. The race was won last year by Italy at a speed of 244 miles an hour. There will be neither French nor German entries.

MASTER-GENERAL OF ORDINANCE.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, August 6th. Lieutenant General Sir W. Gillman has been appointed Master-General of Ordinance in succession to General Sir J. Noel Birch, whose term of office expires on September 13th.

DEATH OF A NOTABLE IRISH TENOR.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, August 6th. Mr. Joseph O'Mara, the noted Irish operatic tenor, died in Dublin last night.

U.S. PRESIDENCY.

ASPIRANTS PUSHING THEIR OWN INTERESTS.

SEVERAL CANDIDATES.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

New York, August 7th. With the general belief that President Coolidge's decision to relinquish the Presidency is final, other aspirants are proceeding to push their own interests.

It is believed that President Coolidge himself is in favour of Mr. O. Hughes, but the latter has declared himself as too old to face another campaign, while Mr. Mellon is older still. Mr. Hoover seems the most likely political legatee of the Coolidge Administration. He has ambition and immense influence, but is unpopular with the farmers, owing to his opposing the Farm Relief Bill. Ex-Governor Lowden is the only candidate actively in the field. He is being extensively supported by the farmers of the middle-west and the business of Chicago. Other claimants include Speaker Longworth, and Senator Borah. It is believed that General Dawes is unwilling to spoil the chances of Mr. Lowden, who is a close friend and business associate.

ROYAL TOUR.

NEW YORK'S WARM WELCOME.

CANADIANS ENTHUSIASTIC.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

ALEXANDRIA BAY (New York), August 6th. Thousands lined the river bank yesterday evening to welcome the Prince of Wales and Prince George, and Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin on board the American yacht en route to Kingston.

A salute of 21 guns was fired and the British and United States flags were dipped as the yacht passed the headquarters of the Thousand Islands Yacht Club.

Tremendous Popular Enthusiasm.

TORONTO, August 6th.

The strenuous tour of the Prince of Wales, Prince George, and Mr. Baldwin has been marked by tremendous popular enthusiasm, and culminates in the Prince of Wales' opening to-day the Peace Bridge between Fort Erie in Canada and Buffalo in the United States, commemorating a century of Anglo-American peace. The Canadian side of the bridge rests on a site of the last battle of the 1812 war.

Stirring Speech By Mr. Baldwin.

On the occasion of the visit, Toronto's streets were filled by dense crowds. At the luncheon in the Canadian Club Mr. Baldwin said the greatest hope of Britain was of kindling a real desire for education which might be regarded as the only fruit of the war to which we could look with satisfaction. He urged his audience to work for the Empire and determine "as long as we speak the same tongue to obey the same God and the same laws, and wherever we are situated, we remain to the end of time one people."

THE CHANNEL SWIM.

FEAT PERFORMED WITHOUT SPECIAL TRAINING.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, August 6th. The feat of Mr. Temme is the subject of eulogistic articles in the newspapers to-day. Special satisfaction is expressed that Temme succeeded not only in a first attempt but without special training. He is also said to be the first man to swim the Channel without the prospect of a prize. Temme is Captain of Lloyds Swimming Club and had already distinguished himself as a long distance swimmer. His training was done in the evenings and at weekends, no time being taken off his office duties. Temme is only twenty-two years old and is six feet two inches in height. Burgess, who swam the Channel sixteen years ago, superintended the swim from an accompanying tug. The Channel has now been swum on eleven occasions and Temme's 14 hours, 29 minutes is the fourth best time. (Earlier telegrams on page 10.)

EARTHQUAKE IN JAPAN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TOKYO, August 6th.

Belated despatches report that an earthquake occurred early this morning in North-Eastern Japan, being the severest for thirty years. Railway and telegraphic communications are interrupted.

A number of houses collapsed at Fukushima and Sendai.

Some injuries are reported, but it is not believed that the casualties and damages are serious.

The shock was felt in Tokyo and Yokohama.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

Felt In America.

WASHINGTON, August 6th.

Severe earthquake shocks, estimated to be 6,300 miles from Washington, were reported from the Georgetown Observatory.

THE GENEVA FAILURE.

MR. BRIDGEMAN INTERVIEWED.

"NAVAL DISARMAMENT THOROUGHLY EXPLORED."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, August 6th.

Mr. W. C. Bridgeman, on his way to London, interviewed by Reuter, said the Geneva conference had certainly done no harm, and it was just as well so many different angles of the question of naval disarmament had been thoroughly explored.

He found the Japanese "readiest to meet the British wishes."

Statement By Earl Balfour.

LONDON, August 6th.

Alluding to the Geneva Conference, Earl Balfour, speaking at his country residence, said that Mr. Gibson had inadvertently misquoted a statement made by himself (Earl Balfour) at the Washington Conference when Britain and America agreed that accessory vessels to battle fleets might be limited in each case to 450,000 tons.

Earl Balfour complained that he had been repeatedly misquoted. The statement he made with regard to cruisers auxiliary to battle fleets had been interpreted as meaning the whole force of cruisers required to protect the Empire and its commerce and communications might be met by 450,000 tons.

Earl Balfour read the text of his speech at Washington in 1922, pointing out how he agreed that 450,000 tons was a reasonable amount for ships auxiliary to battle fleets. He added that he in no way referred to the numerous purposes for which other auxiliary ships had been required for such an Empire as ours, and declared that that was the pivot whereon the whole thing turned. It was really a melancholy reflection that Mr. Gibson should inadvertently have omitted the words which modify the whole sense of the passage from which they had been extracted. His lordship vividly contrasted America's self-contained geographical position with Britain's situation, with her close neighbours, her overseas responsibilities and the necessity to assure supplies of food and raw material from Overseas. He concluded with an eloquent appeal for an Anglo-American understanding.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

Senator Borah's Views.

BOISE IDAHO, August 5th.

Mr. Borah, interviewed, said the United States should devote its attention to a revival of world armament limitation efforts, without attempting to assess the blame for the failure of the Geneva parley.

Anything in the nature of a naval race would be a disaster with world-wide consequences.

The burden of taxation under which all the peoples of the world were now bending was bludgeoning the human family into a state of peonage.

President Coolidge's Views.

RAPID CITY, August 6th.

President Coolidge has informed the usual Press gathering that he will not call the Disarmament Conference in 1929 because he intends to retire on March 4th in that year.

This has clarified the meaning of his recent announcement regarding his intended retirement.

The President thinks that the failure of the Geneva Conference ought not to influence the peace of the world or the friendly relations between America, Great Britain, and Japan as the position has not been altered from that obtaining before the conference at Geneva. President Coolidge added that it was too early to say what effect the Geneva failure would have on the future naval policies of the three countries.

THE SACCO AND VAN ZETTI AFFAIR.

FURTHER NEWS OF WIDE SPREAD FERMENT.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

Boston, August 6th.

One of the Counsel for the Defence of Sacco-Vanzetti case has filed a motion for a new trial on the evidence given, while another has filed a motion for a stay of execution.

Boston, August 7th. A third action on behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti is a petition of Habeas Corpus, which will be heard in the Massachusetts Supreme Court on the 8th inst. The petition states that new evidence has been found.

PARIS, August 7th.

The American Embassy is being closely guarded and only authorised persons are allowed to pass the cordon. Other American institutions are being watched by the police.

New York, August 6th.

On account of suspicious behaviour on entering St. Patrick's Cathedral, a man was arrested. He admitted that he was an anarchist when taken into custody.

Berlin, August 6th. As a result of the communist paper *Rote Fahne* publishing the addresses of prominent officials of the American Embassy and Consulates residing in Germany, the police have taken precautions to protect Americans against possible attacks by Communists.

CINCINNATI, August 7th. "Shoot first and ask questions afterwards" is the Edinburgh justice style of an order issued to a squad of Federal agents detailed for continuous duty of they suspect an attempt about to be made to carry out a threat of a bomb for the Federal building. The threat is supposed to emanate from Sacco-Vanzetti sympathisers. The building was previously bombed in 1917 when eight persons were killed.

New York, August 7th.

All police leave has been cancelled and people carrying suspicious parcels are liable to be stopped for examination. Measures for guarding all buildings have been extended to all the large Eastern cities.

Buenos Aires, August 7th.

The general strike has extended to many of the principal provinces. The Labour Federation of Paraguay has resolved to call a strike indefinitely from the 8th inst.

JOHANNESBURG, August 7th.

The United States Consul has agreed to the request of a deputation of the South African Trades Union Congress that he will use his influence with President Coolidge to secure a retrial. Meanwhile, protest demonstrations before the Consulate have been arranged.

Boston, August 7th.

The Advisory Committee, headed by President Lowell of Harvard, which Governor Fuller established to make an eleventh hour investigation simultaneously with his own independent enquiry, found that the judge who tried the case was indiscreet in conversations with outsiders during the trial, but "scrupulously fair" in the conduct of the case. They are of opinion that the evidence for a new trial is inadequate to impress a jury and committee. They conclude that both Sacco and Vanzetti are guilty beyond any reasonable doubt. (Earlier telegrams are printed on page 2.)

INDIAN EDITOR SENTENCED.

DECISION IN A TEST CASE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LARORE, August 6th.

In the High Court Mr. Justice Broadway and Mr. Justice Skemp sentenced Debisharan Sharma, the writer of an article in the Amritsar newspaper *Prakashmat* for insulting the prophet Mahomet to a year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of 500 rupees or, in default, six months' further imprisonment; Gianchand, the editor, printer and publisher of *Prakashmat* to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of 250 rupees or, in default, three months' further imprisonment.

The results of the trial was awaited with the greatest interest all over India as the acquittal of the accused in the case of a Rangoon pamphlet attacking the prophet made the law look defective.

The Government of the Punjab fought a similar *Risalatmat* case as a test.

The present judgment is expected to pacify Moslem feeling all over India particularly on the frontier where tribal feeling was recently menacing the Hindus.

U.S. BANK RATE.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, August 6th.

The Federal Reserve Board has approved of the application of the Federal Reserve Bank in Cleveland to reduce the rediscount rate from 4 to 3 per cent. to be effective to-day.

THE WEEK-END SPORTS.

Tennis, Bowls, Baseball, Home Cricket, etc.

THE TENNIS LEAGUE.

RECREIO'S JOSS IN FINAL.

LOSES TO CHINESE BY ONE GAME.

[BY HOLLYWOOD.]

A fitting conclusion to an exceedingly interesting season in the "B" Division of the Tennis League marked the final match on the Hong Kong Cricket Club courts between the Chinese R.C. and the Club de Recreio. A very large crowd turned up to watch the struggle for the shield and was rewarded by seeing the best match this season. The protagonists proved astonishingly equal and after an even run from start to finish, the Chinese eventually emerged winners by the narrowest possible margin of one game, the scores being 50-40 games in their favour.

Both teams had weathered the season with ten matches won and one lost. The Recreio went down to the Chinese who lost to the United Services Recreation Club. The two Clubs were, therefore, equal in points, necessitating a final match for the Shield. In the League, the Chinese had beaten the Portuguese by 23 games, but the Portuguese, since the Chinese lost to the United Services, have been practising assiduously and it was a splendid performance for a team to reduce the margin of 23 games to 1 game only in a month's time.

Taking the whole match, Recreio won six out of the nine sets. Silva and F. Remedio won their three sets and aggregated 31 games. They certainly proved the best pair of the two teams and as they are both young players, much will be expected of them in the future. E. A. Noronha and C. Barretto, who are considered the weakest pair of the side won their set against M. C. Lau and T. C. Lu, while E. de Sousa and F. Ribeiro won two sets. But perhaps the set that turned the scales in favour of the Chinese was the one between Sousa and Ribeiro and F. K. Lau and W. K. Cheung, which resulted in 5-2 in favour of the latter.

The Chinese are to be warmly congratulated on their success. Never before in previous seasons have they been through such a hard struggle for the Shield and the fruits of victory this time must indeed be pleasant, and, to say the least, they will remember the fight the Portuguese put up against them, for a long time. By their victory on Saturday the Chinese have won all the three divisions again, it being the second consecutive year they have gained this enviable distinction.

OTHER MATCHES.

Four matches were played in all. The "A" Division was concluded by the decision between the Indians and the United Services Recreation Clubs, which went to the former. The latter turned up with one short and it was mutually agreed to play two pairs from each side. By winning this match, the Indian Recreation Club have placed themselves in the runners-up position in the Table. In the two other matches, Kowloon Cricket Club lost to Nippon Club in the "B" and R.A.O.C. in the "C" Division respectively.

The detailed scores of the matches follow:

"A" DIVISION.

Indian R.C. v. U.S.R.C.
Played on the Indian Recreation Club courts, Sookunpoo, the Home team winning by 12 games.

Scores:—
I. M. Razack and S. A. Hussain (I.R.C.)
lost to Somerset and Quin... 4-7
beat Eaking and Healing... 7-4

11-11

H. D. Bumjahn and S. A. Bumjahn (I.R.C.)
beat Somerset and Quin... 8-3
beat Eaking and Thomas... 9-2

17-5

Total:—I.R.C., 28; U.S.R.C., 16.

"B" DIVISION.

Chinese R.C. v. Recreio.
In the final match of the "B" Division, the Chinese Recreation Club beat the Club de Recreio by the narrowest possible margin of one game only.

Scores:—
F. Remedios and J. Silva (Club de Recreio)
beat C. Choa and H. Lo... 8-3
beat F. K. Lau and W. K. Cheung... 6-5
beat M. C. Lau and T. C. Lu... 7-4

21-12

E. de Sousa and F. Ribeiro (Club de Recreio)
beat C. Choa and H. Lo... 8-5
lost to F. K. Lau and W. K. Cheung... 2-9
beat M. C. Lau and T. C. Lu... 7-4

13-18

E. Noronha and C. Barretto (Club de Recreio)
lost to C. Choa and H. Lo... 4-7
lost to F. K. Lau and W. K. Cheung... 3-8
beat M. C. Lau and T. C. Lu... 6-5

13-20

Total:—C. de R., 40; C.R.C., 50.
Nippon Club v. Kowloon C.C.
Played on the Nippon Club courts, King's Park, the Nippon Club winning by 3 games only.

Scores:—
Y. Suiki and I. Misa (Nippon)
lost to C. H. Atkins and W. Woodward... 2-8
beat P. M. Pinget and H. C. Bough... 6-5
beat E. Abraham and R. F. Strange... 7-4

16-17

T. Miki and H. Nomura (Nippon)
beat C. H. Atkins and W. Woodward... 7-4
lost to P. M. Pinget and H. C. Bough... 6-8
lost to E. Abraham and R. F. Strange... 5-6

17-16

R. Fujieda and U. Mizuguchi (Nippon)
lost to C. H. Atkins and W. Woodward... 4-7
beat P. M. Pinget and H. C. Bough... 8-3
beat E. Abraham and R. F. Strange... 7-4

16-14

Total:—Nippon, 52; K.C.C., 47.

"C" DIVISION.

R.A.O.C. v. Kowloon C.C.
Played on the Kowloon Cricket Club courts, Kowloon. The Royal Army Ordnance Corps winning by 13 games.

Scores:—
C. H. Leddra and J. S. Smith (R.A.O.C.)
beat W. Hardy and J. Ben-dall... 6-5
lost to P. Hool and G. Waterfield... 3-8
lost to C. Lake and A. Thompson... 5-6

14-19

K. Lee and A. J. Kew (R.A.O.C.)
beat W. Hardy and J. Ben-dall... 6-9
lost to P. Hool and G. Waterfield... 4-7
beat C. Lake and A. Thompson... 6-5

16-17

E. Walker and E. R. Price (R.A.O.C.)
beat W. Hardy and J. Ben-dall... 7-4
lost to P. Hool and G. Waterfield... 1-10
lost to C. Lake and A. Thompson... 5-6

13-20

Total:—K.C.C., 43; R.A.O.C., 50.

LEAGUE TABLES.

The following are the positions, to date, of the various Club competing in the League:

Division "A"				
Clubs	M.	W.	L.	Pts.
Chinese R.C.	8	6	0	6
Indian R.C.	8	5	1	5
Kowloon C.C.	6	4	2	4
University	6	3	3	3
U.S.R.C.	6	1	5	1
Hong Kong C.C.	6	1	5	1
M.B.K.	6	1	5	1

Division "B"

Clubs	M.	W.	L.	Pts.
Chinese R.C.	11	10	1	10
Club de Recreio	11	10	1	10
Indian R.C.	11	9	2	9
Craigiepower	10	6	4	6
Nippon Club	9	5	4	5
U.S.R.C.	8	4	4	4
Hong Kong C.C.	4	4	0	4
South China A.A.	4	4	0	4
University	10	3	7	3
Royals Engineers	9	2	7	2
M.B.K.	11	2	9	2
Kowloon C.C.	10	1	9	1
Chinese R.C. won in final.				

Division "C"

Clubs	M.	W.	L.	Pts.
Chinese R.C.	8	8	0	8
Nippon Club	8	7	1	7
Club de Recreio	8	6	2	6
Craigiepower	9	6	3	6
South China A.A.	8	6	2	6
R.A.O.C.	8	3	5	3
Kowloon C.C.	4	4	0	4
Hong Kong C.C.	3	7	0	3
Netherlands T.C.	3	7	0	3
K.B.S.F.P.A.	10	2	8	2
Taikoo R.C.	7	0	7	0

LAWN BOWLS.

KOWLOON DOCK BECOME CHAMPIONS.

INTERESTING LEAGUE POSITIONS.

The championship of the First Division of the Lawn Bowls League has now been settled. Kowloon Dock R.C. won their match against the Civil Service C.C. on Saturday, and this gives them the championship for this season. They won fairly comfortably by 14 shots, but it was mainly through their fine victory on Lapsley's rink against Deakin's rink that they gained the match. On the remaining two rinks they lost by three and eight shots, respectively.

So far the Dock team have won all their ten matches, and now have only two to play. It will make no difference to them if they lost, but for the sake of attempting to retain an unbeaten record for the season they will go all out to win.

Taikoo R.C. were at home to Kowloon Cricket Club and they beat the bottom team with ease, having a 38 shots margin.

Unless Taikoo lose their two remaining matches they will become runners-up in Division I. If they should lose the Bowling Green Club have a chance of going second by winning their three remaining matches. If Taikoo win one or draw one they are in an unassailable position.

The Police R.C. just managed to win by one shot against the Bowling Green Club.

The other positions in Division I are unchanged.

Division II.

In Division II, the leaders, Kowloon C.C. received a rude shock. They were beaten at home by 16 shots by East Point, who went down so badly last week to Craigiepower on their own green. So much for the vagaries of sports! Last one week at home to a bottom club and win the next week away against the Division leaders! Both clubs are now level on points.

East Point have played one more match than the K.C.C., and with two more to play can secure 20 points, while the K.C.C. have three more matches to go, which if they win would give them 22 points. Taikoo R.C. are now third with 15 points for 10 matches played, and by winning all the rest can obtain 23 points and thus get the Championship. In any case they are practically certain to be runners-up. The Craigiepower C.C. won with ease a 33 shots margin against the Civil Service C.C., and the Recreio playing away similarly beat the Yacht Club with ease, winning by 31 shots.

Kowloon Bowling Green Club entertained the Taikoo men, and the latter won by 22 shots.

NEXT WEEK'S MATCHES.

In Division I, next Saturday, the Kowloon Club are opposed to the Craigiepower C.C. and with both clubs near the bottom there will probably be a big struggle. After their performance against East Point, however, Craigiepower should just about win.

The Civil Service C.C. play the Police, and this will be another keenly contested match, with honours probably for the Police.

There will be a fine struggle at Kowloon between the Bowling Green Club and the Dock team, and the outcome is not by any means certain.

In Division II, Craigiepower entertain the Recreio, and East Point entertain Taikoo. This latter match will be most keenly contested, with Taikoo having a slight chance of the Second Division Championship.

The Bowling Green Club play their neighbours, the K.C.C., and this match too will be uncertain, but the K.C.C. will make every effort to win, in view of the championship of their Division being at stake.

LEAGUE TABLES.

The positions in the League to date are:

Division I				
Clubs	M.	W.	L.	Pts.
Kowloon D.R.C.	10	10	0	20
Taikoo R.C.	10	7	1	15
Police R.C.	10	5	0	10
Kowloon R.G.C.	9	4	1	9
Craigiepower	10	4	0	8
C.S.C.C.	9	2	0	7
Kowloon C.C.	10	1	0	2

Division II

Clubs	M.	W.	L.	Pts.
Kowloon C.C.	11	5	0	10
East Point R.C.	9	0	4	0
Taikoo R.C.	10	7	1	15
Kowloon B.G.C.	11	7	0	14
C.S.C.C.	12	5	0	10
Club de Recreio	12	4	1	9
Craigiepower	12	4	0	8
Royal H.K.Y.C.	8	0	0	0

COUNTY CRICKET.

"WEAKER" COUNTIES DO WELL.

NOTABLE FEATS BY W. B. QUARF AND NEWMAN.

The weather has evidently improved at home and there were some interesting matches in the series ending on Friday. Lancashire heavily defeated Middlesex, but Leicester put up a stout fight against Yorkshire and secured three out of the eight points. Their performance, against the formidable Tykes was as meritorious as those of Warwick and Derby, also two greatly improved sides, who beat Glamorgan and Northants respectively. Essex and Sussex had a sporting fight at Leyton. The Southerners declared with a lead of 274, but L. Crawley very much came off, for Essex and the run were made for the loss of only three wickets.

There were some interesting individual feats, the most notable being the 155 by W. G. Quaffle (The pocket "W.G."). Quaffle is 55 and it would be interesting to know whether this is the largest score in first class cricket by a man of his age.

Parsons and Dipper scored double centuries and Lee of Derby did a capital all round performance—a century and 8 wickets for 65. The great bowling performance was however Newman's 8 for 65 and 8 for 23 against Somerset. It is a good reply to the "all ten wickets" in Gentlemen v. Players by his "opposite number" Kennedy.

This pair are two of the stoutest hearted cricketers who have ever set down a ball.

Everyone is sorry for that excellent player Mitchell who is Yorkshire's 12th man and can't get a place. He made a century against Leicester, but it is difficult to see who Yorkshire could leave out to make room for him.

The leading individual performances were:—

Batting	
Parsons (Warwick)	225
Dipper (Gloucester)	212
L. Crawley (Essex)	176
Hobbs (Surrey)	146
Hallows (Lancashire)	134
Quaffle (Warwick)	115
Serrurier (Worcester)	110
Mitchell (Yorkshire)	105
Lee (Derby)	100
Ducat (Surrey)	100
Not out	

Bowling	
Ne man (Hampshire) 8 for 65	
and " 8 " 23	
Lee (Derby) 5 " 65	

ESSEX BEAT SUSSEX.

L. Crawley Makes 176.

Playing at Leyton against Sussex, Essex won by seven wickets. When leading by 274 runs in their second innings, Sussex declared with the idea of attempting to force a win. It proved one of the risks of the game that did not come off. Essex, thanks to a splendid 176 (not out) by L. Crawley, knocked out the runs for the loss of only three wickets.

Sussex: 278 and 238 for seven wickets (declared).
Essex: 243 and 277 for three wickets.

DERBYSHIRE BEAT NORTHANTS.

Lee in Form With Bat and Ball.

Playing at Northampton, Derbyshire scored yet another win beating Northamptonshire by nine wickets.

In Northants' second innings, Lee took five wickets for 65 runs. The highest scorer for Derby was Lee, who made 100 (not out).

Scores:—
Northants: 188 and 277.
Derby: 419 for six wickets (declared) and 41 for no wicket.

NEW ZEALAND v. SURREY.

Hobbs Makes 146.

The match between Surrey and the New Zealand visitors, played at the Oval, was left drawn. An New Zealand's first innings, Hobbs made 103, and in the second knock, Dempster made 101.

For Surrey, Hobbs added to his list of centuries by making 146, and in the second innings, Ducat just reached the century mark.

Scores:—
New Zealand: 313 and 371.
Surrey: 377 and 284 for eight wickets.

HAMPSHIRE BEAT SOMERSET.

Newman Takes 16 Wickets.

Playing at Weston-super-Mare, Hampshire defeated Somerset by 200 runs.

The visitors' easy victory was mainly due to the extremely fine bowling of Newman, who took 16 of the home side's wickets for only 88 runs. In the first innings he took eight for 65 and in the second eight for 23.

Scores:—
Hampshire: 181 and 267.
Somerset: 35 and 81.

(Continued on next column.)

THE FAR EASTERN OLYMPIAD.

EXTENSIVE PREPARATIONS FOR IMPORTANT SPORTING EVENT.

SIX HUNDRED ATHLETES PARTICIPATING.

From all indications the 8th Far Eastern Olympiad this year is to be a "big" affair. Japan, the Philippines and China will vie for honours and each, therefore, is putting out its strongest team, says the *North China Daily News*. Three hundred athletes are coming from the two former countries and China expects to have a delegation of about 150. Together with the local athletes who will take part in the open events, about 600 of the best athletes in the Far East will probably be seen in action. Preparations have been going on already for two months. New stands are being built and the grounds are being put in order. With the exception of the swimming events, which the committee hope to be able to hold in the Public Open Air Bath in Kiangwan Road, all events will be held on the China National Athletic Ground, otherwise the Pioneer Field, the baseball ground of which has been laid out on the lines of the Yankee Stadium of New York, with a seating capacity of about 12,000. The track and field ground has similar seating accommodation. The football field can easily seat another 10,000 and the tennis gallery an additional 4,000.

Rigid Training.

The Chinese athletes are now undergoing rigid training, some 40 track men already having been selected. North China will represent China in basketball and the chief of the Hawaiian Chinese, will act as China's baseball representative. Tennis and volleyball players will be chosen later.

Shanghai sportsmen will be interested in the following announcement:—As far as possible, open entries to all different sports will be accepted, such as track and field, baseball, tennis, basketball, football and swimming, after the main events of the Far Eastern programme are over. Entries should be sent to the secretary, China National A.A.F., Rue du Pere Froc. The exact regulations concerning these events will be announced later.

WARWICKSHIRE ROUT GLAMORGAN.

Parsons 225, W. G. Quaffle 155.

Playing at Birmingham against Glamorgan, Warwickshire won by an innings and 79 runs. Parsons made the great score of 225 and that wonderful veteran W. G. Quaffle, who is 55 and played twice for England against Australia in 1899, made 155.

Scores:—
Warwick: 543 for eight wickets (declared).
Glamorgan: 181 and 283.

YORKSHIRE LEAD LEICESTER.

Century By Mitchell.

Playing at Leicester, Yorkshire led on the first innings against Leicestershire.

The only batsman to make a lengthy stay was Mitchell, who contributed 105 to Yorkshire's first innings' total.

Scores:—
Yorkshire: 280 and 130 for four wickets.
Leicester: 279.

LANCASHIRE DEFEAT MIDDLESEX.

Playing at Manchester, Lancashire defeated Middlesex by ten wickets.

For the champion county, Hallows made 134.

Scores:—
Lancashire: 413 and 87 for no wicket.
Middlesex: 253 and 243.

WORCESTER LOSE TO GLOUCESTER.

Dipper Makes 212.

Playing at Bristol, Gloucester defeated Worcester by an innings and 160 runs.

For Worcester, Serrurier a newcomer to county cricket made 110, and for Gloucester, Dipper made a double century, his figure being 212.

Scores:—
Worcester: 123 and 123.
Gloucester: 229 for eight wickets (declared).

BOXING AT SHANGHAI.

CONTESTANTS FROM HONG KONG.

TO TAKE PART IN I.S.C. PROGRAMME.

The International Sporting Club announces that Thursday, August 24th, has been settled upon for the next card, says the *North China Daily News*. The programme will contain the names of many prominent boxers from Manila, Tientsin, Hong Kong and Japan.

Mahoney and Duncan.

Jack Mahoney, welter champion of Tientsin, will leave that place for his proposed meeting with Cpl. Duncan of the Royal Marines, welter champion of Shanghai. Mahoney is an unknown quantity as far as Shanghai is concerned, but he is well known in the States as a lad who should shortly figure up among the top notchers of his class. Duncan, on the other hand, is a popular Shanghai favourite by virtue of his bouts with Braunstein, Sacramento and Cheslock, all of whom he beat decisively.

Stoker Lake's Appearance.

Another 140 pounder to appear on the opening night will be Stoker Percy comes of a well-known English boxing family, his brother Eugler Lake, being the ex-leatherweight champion of Europe.

Hong Kong's Welterweight Champion.

The *Boxing World and Mirror of Life*, the two most prominent English periodicals entirely devoted to boxing, are both of the opinion that the Stoker is a much better boxer than his brother. If Duncan cannot be persuaded to meet Mahoney, Lake will jump the opportunity. Lake also was a crack at Duncan for the Shanghai championship and he is willing to back himself by two to one.

Also there is at present in Shanghai, looking for trouble, the welterweight champion of Hong Kong. Seaman Dixon, who won the Hong Kong belt a couple of months ago, is bursting for a smack at some of the local welters. He would like to meet them all on the same evening if that could be made possible and he is willing to back himself for any reasonable amount. On the same ship, Seaman Halligan, runner up for the Hong Kong feather weight championship, is kicking his heels and waiting the opportunity to slice off a few scalps. He is dead set on a bout with Syd Keenan and this match may be looked upon as a fixture for August 25th.

ARSENAL CHAIRMAN'S RESIGNATION.

"GOODWILL ON BOTH SIDES," SAYS SIR HENRY NORRIS.

PEKING-NANKING
ALLIANCE?CHIANG KAI SHEK'S
CHANGE OF TONE.THE WRATH OF CHANG
TSUNG CHANG.

PEKING, July 30th.

I understand from a quarter which has hitherto proved reliable that Chiang Kai Shek has withdrawn his demand for the complete Kuomintangization of the north as a preliminary to negotiations for a truce between Peking and Nanking, writes *North-China Daily News* correspondent. This obstacle removed, the path is cleared for the formal opening of negotiations which will take place either at Hsuehchow or Haichow.

The exchange of views has progressed as far as to warrant the tentative selection of Peking's delegate who will be no other than the Premier himself, Pan Fu. During his absence from the capital Wang Ying Tai, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, will be acting Premier.

Chang Tsung Chang's Interests.

The choice of Pan Fu as spokesman of Peking is an assurance to Chang Tsung Chang of the protection of his interests during the negotiations. Some time ago the Shantung Tapan sent a representative to Nanking to make soundings regarding Chiang Kai Shek's terms of peace. Chiang replied bluntly that the first term would be the elimination of Chang Tsung Chang, and the second the execution of a certain general in Chang Tsung Chang's army. Such an answer was all that the Shantung Tapan required to read his army into an attack on the Nationalist positions in southern Shantung, and only a little spirit was needed to enable the Shantung army to reverse their marching order. Chang Tsung Chang sent for the general whose head had been asked for, and gave him command of the offensive with the help of the Russian contingent who were promised substantial bonuses in the event of success. Hsuehchow fell almost for the asking, and immediately produced a new atmosphere in the conversational feelers in Peking. Chiang's desire for a truce became almost as urgent as was Peking's three months ago. The price he had to pay to Peking for the formalizing of conversations was the withdrawal of the condition that Peking must undergo a change of régime.

All this does not mean that everything is plain sailing. Apart from the difficulties of peace-making there are too many irresponsible elements in the situation to warrant undue confidence even in the prospect of a formal armistice. Disaffection is likely to break out at any time in Kiangsu, Anhui or Shantung. Foreign observers are obsessed with speculations as to the possibility of an imminent coup at Nanking by Sun Chuan Fang's former subordinates. This possibility is not envisaged by Peking officials, but what is feared is the development of trouble on the Kiangsu and Anhui borders by various units which were left isolated after Shantung's retreat northward. These are only nominally into Chiang Kai Shek's army.

The Fear of Communism.

Chang Tsung Chang is not anxious to see turmoil overtake Kiangsu and Anhui, and that is why he has asked Chang Tsung Chang not to advance more than a short distance south of Hsuehchow. He wants the Shantung army to proceed some distance along the Lunghai Railway, the object being merely to afford protection to the Shantung occupation of Hsuehchow. The Generalissimo still considers an alliance with Chiang Kai Shek desirable in order to prosecute the war against Communism which he thinks is again rearing its head in China owing to the increasing importance of Feng Yu Hsiang. Having got himself into his favourite position of ring-master, he is again a factor to be reckoned with. Peking's information is that Loyang is full of extremists from Hankow who are trying to make Feng Yu Hsiang the standard-bearer of their extremism. Feng has also re-started the Kuomintang Arsenal. An alliance is the goal to which Chang Tsung Chang will set himself in any conversations with Chiang Kai Shek.

SUFFOLK'S GREAT DAY.

THE BATTLE OF MINDEN.

ENTHUSIASTIC CELEBRATION
OF FAMOUS VICTORY.

Last Monday was the anniversary of the Battle of Minden, fought in the year 1759, and the 2nd Battalion of the Suffolk Regiment, under the command of Lieut-Col. A. G. Taylor, now stationed in Shanghai and billeted at the Race Course, commemorated the great victory in fitting style as did, it will be remembered the K.O.S.B.'s, in this Colony, who, as the 25th Foot also took part in the victory.

Most regiments of the British Army have one particular day of the year which they regard as their own special regimental day. Naturally this day is usually the anniversary of the most important Battle Honour borne on their Regimental Colours and has, in many cases, been won some centuries previously.

August 1st, or "Minden Day," is regarded as such by the great Suffolk Regiment and special arrangements are, when circumstances allow, always made to celebrate this day in a fitting manner and in this way to recall to the soldier serving to-day, the traditions and history of his regiment built up by his forebears.

A Remarkable Feat.

After the battle the French General, Marshal Contades, is reported to have said "I have seen to-day what I never saw before, a single line of British infantry break through three lines of cavalry and throw them into confusion."

The following British infantry regiments took part in the battle:

- 15th Foot (The Suffolk Regiment).
- 20th Foot (The Lancashire Fusiliers).
- 23rd Foot (The Royal Welsh Fusiliers).
- 25th Foot (King's Own Scottish Borders).
- 37th Foot (The Hampshire Regiment).
- 51st Foot (The King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry).

In honour of this memorable victory, roses are worn in the head-dress by all the above regiments on this day—the accepted story being that when these regiments were following up the retreating French troops they passed through a rose garden and each man plucked a rose, which he fastened in his head-dress.

In Shanghai, the celebrations commenced at 6 a.m. and continued until midnight. The following was the full programme:

- 6.00 a.m.—Beating of "Reveille" by Drums.
- 7.45 a.m.—Breakfast.
- 9.00 a.m.—Inter-Company Miniature range competition.
- 12.30 p.m.—Dinner.
- 4.00 p.m.—Inter-Company Miniature range competition.
- 5.30 p.m.—Supper.
- 6.30 p.m.—Beating of "Retreat" by Drums.
- 8.40 p.m.—Musical programme by the Band.
- 7.00 p.m.—Magpie Concert Party, by kind permission of the British Women's Association.
- 8.00 p.m.—Musical Interlude by the Band.
- 8.15 p.m.—Cinematograph "S.D.F. at Work and Play" (2 reels); "The Magic Monk" (2 reels).
- 9.15 p.m.—Jazz band by kind permission of Lieut-Col. W. E. Scafe, C.M.G., D.S.O., and Officers, 1st Battalion Devonshire Regiment.

Good Time Enjoyed by All.

In connection with the Inter-Company miniature range competition, Mr. H. H. Read, of Messrs. Toog & Read, an old Shanghai resident, a steward of the Shanghai Race Club for many years, and which is more important, a native of Suffolk, presented a cup to the 2nd Battalion of the Suffolk Regiment, to be handed to the man who compiled the best score. The following was the result of the shoot:—1st H.Q. Wing: 2nd, "C" Company; 3rd, "D" Company. *North-China Daily News*.

CHIKUNGSHAN AS SUMMER
RESORT.NO DIFFICULTY IN REACHING
IT FROM HANKOW.WARM GREETINGS BY
CHINESE.

CHIKUNGSHAN, Ho, July 16th. We know it will be of interest to the many people who usually make their summer home on Chikungshan to hear a little from this place, writes a *N.C. Daily News* correspondent. We came to the mountain two days ago, and are at present the only foreigners here. We left Hankow at 12 noon on the 13th, and arrived at Sintian at four the next morning. The business manager at the American School met us at the station and helped us with securing coolies, so we had no difficulty in getting up the mountain. Everybody we have met have greeted us most heartily and all have asked there would come more people. Many, many have said: "Write to your friends and ask them to come to Chikungshan, and we shall see to it that they will be left in peace on the mountain." Quite a number of people have come in person and called on us.

A Few Stores Still Open.

We made a trip to the post office and market district yesterday. It was sad to see the many closed doors of the once so prosperous Chinatown. Still we found a few stores open. We can buy meat, vegetables, potatoes, eggs, milk, fruit and other things.

Chin Yun Ao's houses that were so badly damaged during the war last autumn, are now undergoing a thorough repair. Chin plans to open his boys' school in the autumn. We have been glad to find the forest up here so well preserved. When we except the trees that planted a few years ago along the road from the station and up, none seem to be missing. A few houses have been broken into, but only one house in the mission valley has been robbed, namely the Ekwal home.

A SERPENTINE TRAGEDY.

MYSTERY OF TWO DEAD
GIRLS.

LETTERS THEORY.

Police are still investigating the mystery surrounding the discovery of the bodies of two girl friends in the Serpentine, Hyde Park, says a copy to hand of a London paper, but so far they are unable to throw any light on the tragedy.

The parents of the girls said that they, too, are completely puzzled. The girls were:—Lillian Richardson, of Shepherd's-place, Upper Kennington-lane, S.E.; and Elizabeth Kathleen Burnett, of Jonathan-street, Lambeth, S.E. Both were 18 years of age.

Missing For a Week.

They had been missing for a week. On the last occasion they were seen together they were setting out for a walk, and neither appeared to have a care in the world.

Miss Burnett had been out of work for about a month, but her mother told her she was not to worry about it.

The two girls left home on Friday, June 24th. When, at 2.30 a.m., they had not returned, their disappearance was reported to the police.

Although all places where girls might stay for a night or two were searched, no trace of the two could be found.

Then on Saturday the girls' bodies were found in the Serpentine.

Both were fully dressed, but so far their handbags have not been found.

Something Deeper.

Mrs. Burnett is convinced that when the handbags are found there will be letters to explain the mystery. "I cannot think," said Mrs. Burnett to-day, "what can have happened. I feel certain that there must be some definite explanation of the tragedy. I cannot think that they just committed suicide. There must be something deeper behind it."

Miss Richardson was employed as a wages clerk by Messrs. E. T. Pink and Co., jam manufacturers, and is described by her fellow clerks as "a very quiet, capable girl."

A member of the firm said:—"Miss Richardson's books and accounts are in perfect order, and we know of no reason why she should have disappeared."

"We regarded Miss Richardson as a quiet girl and the last person on earth to wish or to do anything out of the usual."

MOISEWITSCH AT THE
THEATRE ROYAL.

THE SPIRIT OF RUSSIAN ART.

SUPERB BEETHOVEN
INTERPRETATION.

When, on Saturday night, at the Theatre Royal Benno Moiseiwitsch played Bach's Prelude in C Major, with its ice clear beauty, and followed it with the dark and terrible music of Beethoven's Sonata Appassionata one was reminded of pre-war Russia and the giant artists of those days, of Turgeneff and Dostoevsky of Tchaikovsky and the Ballet from "Prince Igor."

It was the mind of Beethoven, that tortured giant among men, that Moiseiwitsch interpreted best. He played with the enjoyment of the true artist, oblivious of his audience, of the trams and cars whose gruntings and squeaks are painfully audible in the Theatre Royal.

Liszt's setting of the Tanhauser Overture was another tour-de-force. Here again was the sense of struggle—the mad riot of the Venusberg motif and then the slow, restless advance of the Pilgrim theme. It was amazing to hear this one man extract from his instrument the whole power of an orchestra, reinforced by the strength of his own personality.

Chopin was played exquisitely; no longer the wrestling with giants but the close intimacy of a fellow human being though with complete and perfect power of self possession.

Another perfect gem was Paganini's Refrain de Berceuse, played with haunting, tenderness and beauty—Moiseiwitsch, it is said, has no equal in the interpretation of that composer's work.

It is an amazing privilege to hear such playing, and the audience, which was a very fair one, as to size, showed to the full its appreciation of this great artist's genius.

TO-NIGHT'S CHOPIN RECITAL.

To-night at 9.15 p.m. at the Theatre Royal, M. Moiseiwitsch will give a Chopin recital. This will be the last performance of this all too short season in the Colony.

BAND CONCERT AT
KOWLOON.

THIRD OF THE SERIES.

The sunshine of yesterday afternoon attracted a large attendance to the open-air concert at Kowloon Dock Bathing Beach.

On the previous two Sundays the concerts were marred by rain, but as if to make up for this the sun shone with intense brilliance from a blue sky speckled with white clouds, and conditions generally were ideal. Bathers had been present in good numbers, including many Servicemen, this beach receiving as much attention as any other in the Colony throughout the afternoon.

There have already been concerts by the Camerata, the Scots Guards, and the Queen's Royal Regiment. Yesterday's concert was given by the band of the 2nd Welch Regiment, by permission of Lieut-Col. T. G. Mathias, D.R.C., and officers.

The large and appreciative audience included members of the Kowloon Dock Recreation Club, under whose auspices (styled the Kowloon Dock United Services Club) the concerts are being held, many Servicemen and visitors, there being a special launch service for these from Queen's Pier.

The programme was excellent and very much enjoyed, several contributions being encored, while all were generally applauded.

The march, "Silver Trumpets" opened the programme, this being followed with the "Poet and Peasant" overture. Another highly popular contribution was Sullivan's "Milkmaid" selection, while "In a Monastery Garden" was very sympathetically interpreted. The second half of the programme was of a lighter variety. There was the fox-trot "I can't get over a girl like you," and a waltz "I Love the Moon."

The selection "Rose Marie," of course, received enthusiastic applause, and the melodic "Un Peu D'Amour" was equally popular. Another pleasing number was "Three Dances, Nell Gwyn," while the selection of Welsh Airs also went well.

A capital programme was concluded with the regimental marches "Land of My Fathers," "The Lincolnshire Poacher," and "A. Shenkin."

Next week's concert will be given by the band of the King's Own Scottish Borders.

IN BAD COMPANY.

CHINESE CONSTABLE
SENTENCED.

RAID IN HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

A Chinese *lukong* was charged before Major C. Willson at the Central Magistracy on Saturday morning with being found in the company of bad characters while on duty.

Mr. W. Le B. Sparrow, A.S.P., prosecuted. The *lukong* was found in No. 225, Hollywood Road by Sgt. Baker and the Chief Chinese Inspector who raided the premises, for the purpose of arresting certain bad characters. The accused was in the kitchen, with his tunic open and his belt and revolver in his hand.

The defendant's record was not a good one. He joined the Force in October, 1922, and had been reported on several occasions. He had also been found in bad company on a previous occasion.

Mr. Sparrow added that the offence was the more serious as the constable was supposed to be on duty at the time. During the raid a number of articles were found in the house, which the police believed to have been stolen from time to time. Several pawn tickets were found, and the police are making enquiries about these as well.

His Worship passed sentence of six weeks' hard labour on the Chinese policeman.

BANK NOTES IN
CIRCULATION.RETURNS BY THE BANK
MANAGERS.

The returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hong Kong, during the month ended July 31st, 1927, as certified by Managers of the respective Banks are as under:—

Banks	Average Amount.	Specie in Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	\$15,166,356	\$5,500,000
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	47,085,708	34,000,000
Merantile Bank of India, Ltd.	1,720,971	580,000
Total	\$63,977,036	\$40,380,000

* In addition Sterling Securities deposited with the Crown Agents valued at \$1,272,000.
† In addition Securities deposited with the Crown Agents and Straits Government valued at \$2,237,503.
§ In addition Securities deposited with the Crown Agents valued at \$120,000.

The following statement of the securities lodged with the Crown Agents by the Mercantile Bank of India, Limited, against their notes in circulation, is published for general information:—

Security	Amount.	Latest Market price.
5½% Treasury Bonds repayable @ 100 in 1930	\$120,000	102-102½

LORD CURZON'S BEDROOM.

SPARTAN SIMPLICITY.

In "Some People," just published, Mr. Harold Nicolson describes a call on the late Marquess Curzon.

"The Secretary of State was undergoing one of his recurrent attacks of phlebitis, and I was taken up to his bedroom. It was a small room, with but one window over the park; there was a white washing-stand, a servant's chest of drawers, and a cheap brass bedstead; the walls were papered with a simple pattern of sweet-peas, and there were some photographs and a brown-wooden hair-brush upon the dressing-table; on the mantelpiece was a washing list, a bone collar-stud, and two pieces of string."

"My eyes wandered round the room in surprise," Mr. Nicolson adds. "They finally returned to the figure on the bed. 'You are observing,' he said, 'the simple square of my bed-room. I can assure you, however, that my wife's apartments are of the most unimpeachable magnificence.' And at this his shoulders shook with that infectious laughter of his, that rich, Eighteenth Century amusement."

EVOLUTION—NOT REVOLUTION.

HOW THE SOCIAL PROBLEM WILL BE SOLVED.

SHORTER HOURS AND NO UNSKILLED LABOUR.

[By DEAN INGE.]

"There is a way which seemeth right unto a man, but the end thereof, are the ways of death." So wrote the wise author of the Book of Proverbs, summing up his experience as an observer of life. Many men have crashed in middle-age from a miscalculation of the relation of means to ends. Napoleon's ambition to conquer Europe is an example on the largest scale. But it is very interesting to find that in biological history whole species and families of living creatures have taken the wrong turn, and after a temporary success have gone under. My authority is Dr. W. W. Watts, the author of the chapter on Geology in that most fascinating volume called "Evolution" (Blackie and Son).

Some animals have thought themselves fortunate in reaching places where they are not interfered with. There is then nothing to make them evolve further; on the contrary, they degenerate in the absence of serious competition. Sooner or later their privacy is invaded, and they disappear after a very poor fight. Such has been the fate of the overgrown and defenceless birds of New Zealand, Madagascar, and Mauritius. The American Indians are an example of what may happen to races of men who have been isolated too long. Nothing in history is more abject than the collapse of the great Socialist Empire of Peru. A handful of Spaniards walked in and burnt their divined Emperor in his own capital.

Too Highly Specialised.

Not infrequently, says Dr. Watts, we find traces of the sudden extinction of whole groups. They became too highly specialised to adapt themselves to serious changes in their environment. Man was not highly specialised—less so, in fact, than his cousins the great apes. This has been an important condition of his success. But what would become of our specialists—and we are all more or less specialists now—if a shipload of us were wrecked on an uninhabited island? In these circumstances the unspecialised savages is by far the better man.

The dinosaurs are a peculiarly interesting example. They were the lords of creation; they ruled the land; some of them could swim, others could fly. But they followed the primeval path and went in for defensive armour. Some of these monsters were like living Dreadnoughts. They had to be very large; they were very heavy and sluggish, and required a great deal of food, which they were too cumbersome to hunt for; they succumbed before animals which had developed weapons of attack, activity, and swiftness. Is this a warning against spending too much of our national income on armaments? The dinosaurs had also very small brains; and their ingenious device of growing a secondary brain "in the lower part of the vertebral column" did them no good. A command divided between front and rear led to disaster.

The hermit continent, Australia, contains various survivals of unsuccessful experiments. A natural pouch for carrying babies while on the march seems an excellent device; but all the marsupials outside Australasia have gone, except the American opossum, who is as cute as a Yankee. The Australian duckbill, a mammal which lays eggs, is another of Nature's failures, thought one might have thought the plan convenient for expectant mothers. Even flying is a very costly invention; for we cannot have both wings and arms, until we become angels.

Civilisation as a Blunder.

The question has sometimes been raised in recent times whether civilisation itself is not biologically a blunder, substituting mechanical aids for intrinsic evolution. Edward Carpenter wrote a well-known book called "Civilisation: Its Cause and Cure"; and over-civilised town-dwellers have been heard hankering after other conditions, "when wild in woods the noble savage ran." Mr. Austin Freeman has contrasted the hardness and efficiency of the African savage, who can build his own house in an afternoon, with the helplessness of the Englishman, who asks "the State" to spend a thousand pounds in providing him with a residence. But to talk of abandoning civilisation is not practical politics; we have chosen our road, and we must follow it.

It is a more practical question to ask whether the Industrial Revolution, which began a hundred and

fifty years ago, may not have been a blind lead. It has certainly led to widespread unhappiness and discontent, which are all the more significant because there is no apparent cause for them. The workers are better off than they ever were before; but they seem to hate the conditions of their employment. The change has come too quickly; the human organism is not adapted either to banishment from natural conditions of life in the country or to the monotony of large-scale manufacture. So Anatole France, in his "Ile of the Penguins," predicted that industrialism will be wrecked by an anarchist revolution, after which the cities will be deserted, and the rural parts will be peopled by simple husbandmen—until the whole process of urbanisation begins anew.

London, the Garden City.

There was a time when I thought that this prophecy was not unlikely to be realised. But there is another possible course of evolution, much less tragic, and I now think more probable. I do not believe in the downfall of the "capitalist régime," which has shown unexpected strength in resisting the tremendous strain of the Great War. Socialism, except as a euphemism for pillaging minorities, has died in giving birth to the misbegotten brat Communism, which is rather a Satanic religion of hatred and destruction than a sane political theory. Mr. Shadwell's recent exposure of Socialism is unanswerable and unanswerable.

But though large-scale industries in private hands will continue, there may be great changes in the conditions of work. Machinery makes possible an enormous production of standardised goods with comparatively little labour. The unskilled labourer will no longer be wanted, and only a limited number of skilled labourers. This seems to be the prediction of Sir Charles Wakefield, whose admirable little book, "On Leaving School and the Choice of a Career" (Hodder and Stoughton, 3s. 6d.), is full of good advice to parents how to avoid blind alleys in choosing openings for boys. He expects that our children will see London stretching from Reading to Bedford, a sort of diffused garden city, with factories dotted about, and no over-crowded centres in the business centre, where the population will do their short day's work. Every man will have his own combination aeroplane and motorcar, which will drop on the roads and take to wheels a few miles from the great heart of London. His home may be fifty miles off, a merely twenty minutes' fly.

Solution of the Problem.

If the population is properly regulated the social problem can probably be solved satisfactorily on these lines, and we need no longer fear that we took the wrong turn in the reign of George III. The drawback is that it leaves the dullness and monotony of the day's work unremedied. But if it is possible to shorten the working hours still further, there would be a large piece of the day open, not only for amusement, but for voluntary work of an intellectual and artistic kind, such as men do for pleasure. Some of the best literary, scientific, and artistic work has been done for love by half-timers.

Meanwhile, Sir Charles Wakefield has some good maxims for young employees who fear that they are on a track which leads nowhere. "Everything depends upon the youth possessing sufficient imagination to be curious." "If you are well prepared for the promotion that is so long in coming, prepare for the next step after that." He leaps farthest who looks farthest. "When the newcomer transfers to the firm some of the goodwill which formerly attached to the school, his preparatory period becomes full of interest and hope." The little book also contains much wise advice about particular professions; but that is not my subject to-day.

The writers on "Evolution" would no doubt wish to follow the fortunes of our race into a more distant future, and they would remind us that there is one blind lead which is too often open to men, to classes, and to nations—a road from which there is no returning, the path of parasitism. But I will make no rash prophecies. "The future not being born," my friend, we will not baptise it.

GREAT DAY FOR BASEBALL FAN'S.

CHINESE-HONOLULANS IN ACTION.

JAPANESE PUT UP TOUGH FIGHT.

THE LEAGUE FIXTURES.

[By HONOLULU KID.]

Hitherto baseball has been considered a not very popular game in the Colony, but this has been proved untrue. The fact is that Hong Kong lacked a drawing card. This was supplied over the week end when the Hawaiian Chinese played two games here. Long before the commencement, thousands of Chinese and several hundreds of Europeans found their way to the Happy Valley "diamond." Every seat in the stand was taken and no fewer than three hundred persons were turned away. Around the ropes Chinese were standing seven or eight deep.

Those who braved the heat were well rewarded, for the visitors staged a very spectacular display. The game with the Japanese was the best and although the local Nippon boys lost, they proved themselves to be players of high merit.

Yesterday's game between the U.S. Navy and the Hawaiian visitors was a one sided affair.

HOW THE PLAYERS SHAPED.

The Hawaiian Chinese coming to the Colony with a big reputation made their debut on Saturday afternoon when they met a local Japanese nine and defeated them by 10-4.

The visitors made a great impression with their stick work, while their fielding was not at all bad. The pill twirling exhibited by Ed. Law and Bunny Chang was nothing extraordinary. But they have six pitchers in the team, and what the other four could do may be seen later this week.

Y. K. Yuen as a first baseman is faultless. He is also a good stick wielder. Afo Pung is a useful short-stop. Peter Yee at centre also played a good game.

The visitors opened up the game and scrambled two men home. But the Japanese gathered three runs in the first inning and piled up another in the fourth. The visitors equalized in the fifth, but the local outfit held them in check up to the seventh, when they became demoralized and gave away no less than six runs in the last two stanzas.

Japanese Splendid Performance.
It was by far the best game the Japanese have ever played and had there been more substitutes to draw upon the Nipponites might have won. In this respect the visitors had the advantage. When Ed. Low who started the pitching became erratic in the Japanese fourth, his position was taken by Yee. The Hawaiian Chinese also made several changes in the field and at the plate. But for the Japanese S. Hachiuma had to pitch the whole nine innings.

The losing team deserve a lot of praise. Kusano at centre-field has no equal either among the visitors or local players. He was responsible for six spectacular catches and Tajima at third was all that could be desired.

The teams lined up as follows:—
Chinese.
Y. K. Yuen 1b. Murata
A. Pung s.s. Honda
L. Lai 1b. Saido
A. Ho 2b. Tajima
P. Yee c.f. Kusano
O. Chang c. S. Hachiuma
E. Low 2b. S. Hachiuma
H. Ho 2b. Hara
H. Chung r.f. Takatomi
O. M. Chang r.f. Koyama
Obow Young Koga
Umpires—D. M. Canty, J. R. Johnson (of the U.S. Navy).
Score by innings:—
Chinese 2 0 0 2 0 0 1 1 0
Japanese 3 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 4

PLAY BY PLAY.

FIRST INNING.—HAWAIIAN CHINESE:—Y. K. Yuen up. Yuen popped to S. Hachiuma at second delivery. Afo Pung doubled to left through third base. Lee Lai singled. His grounder muffed by Tajima. Peter Yee sacrificed to Kusano at centre, scoring Afo Pung. Archie Ho singled, but went to second on blocked ball. Lee Lai raced home. Clarence Chang fled to Tajima at third near the bleachers. Two runs.

JAPANESE:—Kusano sent out to Bertie Chung. Hachiuma grounded out to Afo Pung at short, but Yuen, at first, muffed Pung's peg. Y. Hachiuma going to second on blocked ball. Ed. F. Lo walked Murata. S. Hachiuma bingled a Texas Leaguer to right for a double, scoring Y. Hachiuma. Saido squeeze played bringing Murata home from third. He landed safe at first on a fielder's choice. Honda singled on error, scoring S. Hachiuma. Saido pegged at second. Takatomi fanned. 3 runs.

SECOND INNING.—HAWAIIAN CHINESE:—Ed. F. Lo out at first. Tajima to Murata. Hara was hit by a pitched ball. Herbert Chung asked to Kusano at centre. Y. K. Yuen popped to Honda at short. Blank

HAWAIIAN TO PLAY DRAGONS.

The Hawaiian Chinese team will cross bat with the S.C. Dragons on Wednesday at 4 p.m. The game should prove to be an interesting one.

On Saturday the visitors will play a combined nine from the local Japanese, Chinese and Filipino players and their last game would prove the best of the series played here, when they will meet an All-Hong Kong Team on Sunday.

HAWAIIAN BALL PLAYERS ENTERTAINED.

DANCE GIVEN IN THEIR HONOUR.

AN ALL BASEBALL PROGRAMME.

The Hui Aloha gave a dance at the South China Athletic Association last night in honour of the Hawaiian Chinese baseball players who are to play in the Far East Olympic games at Shanghai.

The function, which was an informal one, was a great success and was attended by a large number of ladies and local sportsmen. Appropriate music were rendered by the Tesson's Sextette and Al Castro's "Foot Warmers" band. The Baseballers' Own Hawaiian Band contributed several Hawaiian melodies and an exhibition of the shimmy-shimmy was given by Mr. Young Kam Yuen, the star first baseman.

The several opening items on the programme were characteristic of the game they play. They were:—
INNINGS.

1. Grand March—Two-Chang's Big Job.
2. Shim-Kau Koonhi.
3. Kimfook-ado Hula.
4. Panama, "Ho! Play Ball!"
5. Chansonnet Special.
6. Abe-Tommy Huhu.
7. Sling-sling "Home Run!"
8. Dragons-Tigers Alliance.
9. "A.C.A., Safe!"

TO-DAY'S RECEPTION.

Honolulu Chinese at C.R.O.

During their stay in the Colony, the All-Honolulu Chinese team are being entertained by various Chinese sporting and social organizations, and to-day they are to be the guests of honour at an "at home" to be given by the Chinese Recreation Club at Causeway Bay. If possible some of the baseball players will meet local Chinese tennis players. The reception is timed to begin at 5 p.m. The "at home" will be informal.

OLYMPIAD FOOTBALL TRIAL.

CHINESE ATHLETIC SECURE BIG VICTORY.

MATCH WITH 'SOUTH CHINA' A.A.

The first of a series of three trial matches to decide who shall have the privilege of representing China at football in the Far Eastern Olympiad was played at Sookun-poo on Saturday afternoon, between teams drawn from the Chinese Athletic Association and the South China Athletic Association. Captain Austin, R.A. was the referee.

The Chinese Athletic team proved by far the better side, and in indicating a defeat on the South China side to the credit score tune of 13 goals to nil, they did better than when they recently administered a defeat to Canton by 7 goals to nil. Their line-up was the same as that which has played in matches with the various Military teams during the past few weeks. It was a one-sided match from beginning to end. In the first half the winners netted on six occasions, and in the second half scored again seven times with clockwork regularity. The winners' inside left played a remarkably fine game.

RIFLE SHOOT POSTPONED.

The rifle shooting match which had been arranged between the Ex-Active Service Men's Club and the 2nd Scots Guards for yesterday at Kai Tak had to be postponed on account of the range not yet being completed. No definite date has yet been announced for the competition.

UNITED STATES BASEBALL.

NATIONAL AND AMERICAN LEAGUE GAMES.

LAST WEEK'S RESULTS.

[REUTERS' AMERICAN SERVICE.]

New York, August 6th.
The following are the week's results in American "big" baseball:—

National League.

Saturday (July 30th):—
St. Louis 3, New York 13.
Pittsburg 3, Boston 3.
Chicago 3, Philadelphia 5.

Monday (August 1st):—
Brooklyn 2, Cincinnati 6.
Brooklyn 3, Cincinnati 2.
Philadelphia 5, Chicago 12.
New York 7, St. Louis 4.

Tuesday (August 2nd):—
Cincinnati 2, St. Louis 7.
St. Louis 3, New York 6.
Cincinnati 1, Brooklyn 2.
Chicago 6, Philadelphia 5.
Pittsburg 1, Boston 4.

Wednesday (August 3rd):—
St. Louis 6, New York 1.
Cincinnati 3, Brooklyn 1.
Cincinnati 3, Brooklyn 1.
Pittsburg 2, Boston 5.
Chicago 6, Philadelphia 3.

Thursday (August 4th):—
Cincinnati 2, New York (postponed owing to rain).
Pittsburg 9, Philadelphia 8.
Chicago 12, Boston 1.
St. Louis 4, Brooklyn 0.

Friday (August 5th):—
St. Louis 2, Brooklyn 4.
Cincinnati 1, New York 4.
Chicago 5, Philadelphia 2.
Pittsburg 3, Philadelphia 3.

Saturday (August 6th):—
Cincinnati 3, New York 0.
St. Louis 3, Brooklyn 5.
Pittsburg 7, Philadelphia 9.
Chicago 6, Boston 4.

American League.

Saturday (July 30th):—
New York 7, Cleveland 3.
New York 5, Cleveland 0.
Philadelphia 5, Chicago 3.
Washington 10, Detroit 1.
Boston 5, St. Louis 4.
Boston 2, St. Louis 5.

Monday (August 1st):—
Detroit 2, Washington 7.
Tuesday (August 2nd):—
New York 1, Cleveland 2.

Wednesday (August 3rd):—
Boston 3, St. Louis 3.
Boston 3, St. Louis 0.
Philadelphia 4, Chicago 7.
Philadelphia 6, Chicago 5.
Washington 6, New York 7.

Thursday (August 4th):—
New York 3, Detroit 6.
New York 8, Detroit 6.
Philadelphia 9, Cleveland 2.
Philadelphia 7, Cleveland 4.
Boston 2, Chicago 1.
Washington 7, St. Louis (postponed owing to rain).

Friday (August 5th):—
New York 2, Detroit 6.
Philadelphia 0, Cleveland 3.
Boston 2, Chicago 1.
Washington 5, St. Louis 1.
Washington 11, St. Louis 2.

Saturday (August 6th):—
New York 5, Detroit 2.
Boston 4, Chicago 6.
Philadelphia 7, Cleveland (postponed owing to rain).
Washington 17, St. Louis 3.

YOUNG BRITISH CHANNEL SWIMMER.

LONDON INSURANCE CLERK'S FINE FEAT.

A SPLENDID ATHLETE.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

London, August 5th.
A 22-year-old London insurance clerk, named E. H. Temme, has swum the Channel.

He left Cape Grimes in the morning and landed at Dover at 3.30 in the afternoon. It is the first Channel swim of the season.

Temme's time was 14 hours, 27 minutes, beating Gertrude Ederle's time by a few minutes.

From France to England.
London, August 5th.
Mr. Temme, an insurance clerk of London, made the first attempt of this year to swim the English Channel, and succeeded.

Leaving Cape Grimes at 42 minutes past midnight, he landed at Lyddesport, two miles west of Dover, this afternoon, having accomplished the feat in 14 hours, 27 minutes.

Previous Times.
The full list of Channel swimmers follows:—

Aug. 24 1875 Capt. M. Webb 21 45
Sept. 6 1881 T. W. Burgess 21 20
Aug. 6 1892 H. Sullivan 20 50
Aug. 12 1893 R. Tinschowsky 19 20
Sept. 9 1893 C. Tott 18 54
Aug. 8 1898 Gertrude Ederle 14 24
Aug. 23 1926 Mrs. Corcoran 15 28
Aug. 30 1926 H. Viskotter 19 40
Sept. 10 1926 G. Michel 11 05
Sept. 17 1926 N. L. Derham 13 56

INTER-DEPARTMENTAL BOWLS.

THE FIRST MATCH.

SANITARY BEAT POLICE.

The first match in the Inter-Departmental Bowls Competition, which is being held for the second year, was played yesterday afternoon on the Civil Service Cricket Club Green, where all the matches in this competition, it is understood, are to take place because work on the new nullah is being carried out close by the Police Club green.

The contesting teams represented the Prison and Sanitary Departments, and as a result of the match the Sanitary Department won by 19 shots to 13 shots, a margin of 7 shots. The Sanitary led at the start until the 6th head.

The teams were:—
Sanitary Dept: R. A. Smith, H. Strange, C. R. Roylance and R. Duncan (skip).

Prison Dept: Buchanan, Randle, Wiltshire and West (skip).

Next Sunday the match will be between the Harbour Dept. and the Police.

The Sanitary Department have now qualified to meet the P.W.D. who drew a bye, in the semi-final of the competition. The winners of next Sunday's match will meet the winners of the Revenue v. Small Units Dept. match in the other semi-final.

THE CINEMAS.

PICTURES AND MUSIC.

THE PROGRAMMES FOR THE WEEK.

There is certainly plenty offering at the local cinemas this week, there being some first-class pictures, and also music.

At the Queen's Theatre yesterday there was a very fine film in "The Coming of Amos," a splendid picture version of W. J. Locke's novel, and a picture well worth seeing to-day, when it will be screened for the last time. In addition there was the band of the Northamptonshire Regiment at the 5.10 and 9.30 performances.

Leo Podolsky.

"The Coming of Amos" is a masterly production by Cecil de Mille who can generally be relied upon to give us something worth seeing. The cast too, is an imposing one and speaks for itself, when we see such names as Rod LaRouge and Noah Beery.

To-day the film will not be shown at the 9.30 performances, for M. Leo Podolsky, famous pianist is appearing, with Mme. Vera Mirowsa, premiere danseuse.

Booking is at Moutrie & Co.'s at the popular prices of 3s, 2s and 1s.

The programme for the remainder of the week at the Queen's Theatre is to-morrow and Wednesday "Monsieur Beaucaire," while for Thursday to Saturday there is "A Kiss in the Dark," a Far-amount production.

At the Star.

At the Star Theatre, Kowloon, this week, there is in addition to fine picture programmes at matinee performances, an excellent Cabaret show, of which reference is made elsewhere.

The pictures are:—To-day: "The People v. Nancy Preston." To-morrow to Wednesday: "Sun Up," also at the World Theatre; and Thursday to Saturday: "The Denver Dude."

At the World Theatre.

At the World Theatre there is "The Sea Beast" to-day, "In Hollywood" with Potash and Perlmutter, to-morrow, and Wednesday, "Rose of the World" from Thursday to Saturday.

WOMEN BOOKMAKERS.

£140 BETTING HOUSE FINES IN TWO CASES.

Two women bookmakers were heavily fined in East London courts.

Mrs. Mary Remton, of Denmark-street, Leytonstone, was ordered to pay 2100 and four guineas costs at Stratford, and her son was fined £50 for keeping a betting house.

Eliza Emily Dowling, aged 40, a married woman, of Boleyn-road, East Ham, was fined £40 at East Ham Police Court to-day for keeping a betting house. Her son, Reuben William Dowling, was fined £20.

Mrs. Dowling pleaded that she took bets to keep a delicate husband and family, but the police said she owned the house and was a motor-car.

FAMILY OF FOUR SHOT DEAD.

EMIGRANTS FROM ENGLAND.

RIFLE FOUND NEAR SON.

AUCKLAND, N.Z.

Mr. E. W. Kiddell, Mrs. Kiddell, his wife, Lorna Kiddell, their daughter, and Colin Kiddell, their son, members of an English family, were all found shot in a bungalow at Mount Everest, Auckland, by the police.

The indications are that Colin Kiddell shot his parents and sister, and then committed suicide. The girl was found dead in bed, the son on the floor beside the bed clad only in his shirt and with a Winchester rifle near by, and the parents were found dead in bed. The son had been working on a farm for some time and the other members of the family came from England to join him recently.—*Central News.*

Lived at Folkestone.

The Kiddell family belonged to Hythe, their home being Seabrook-road. The father, Mr. Ernest Whitaker Kiddell, was a retired Customs officer. He had been stationed at Folkestone Harbour for more than 15 years. One of his late colleagues described him as a "happy-go-lucky man, always willing to do a good turn to anyone."

Mr. Kiddell was 57 years of age and his wife was 54. Their daughter was about 26, and was educated at the Girls' County School, Folkestone. The son, Colin, was the only boy. He was 24, and went out to New Zealand six years ago, after leaving King's College, Canterbury.

Mr. A. Taylor, of 144, Seabrook-road, Hythe, a friend of the Kiddells, said:

The parents and Miss Kiddell left Hythe to go out to New Zealand in March. They had lived in Seabrook-road for about 14 years. The son had bought a sheep farm and the whole family decided to go out with the idea of working the farm together. They could not have been in New Zealand much longer than a week for we had a letter from Mr. Kiddell posted at Coleridge in the Panama Canal, stating how eagerly they were looking forward to their new life.

CHEAPER HOMES IN ENGLAND.

TRADE AGREEMENT AT AN END.

£100 OFF THE COST OF THE LOWER PRICED HOUSE.

A price war in house building materials has been declared.

What has been called "the ring round the house" is broken by a disagreement between two powerful trade organisations who supply the British house builder with the essentials of his craft. These organisations are the:—

National Light Castings Association.

National Federation of Builders' Merchants.

There has been a price maintenance treaty between them for many years. Now that treaty is annulled by an official notice issued to all building merchants by the Light Castings Association. Free competition in prices is to be permitted.

What the termination of the agreement implies was explained by a London builder.

What It Means.

"It means," he said, "cutting £100 off the cost of every house up to £1,500, and more in the case of higher-priced houses. It means also that moderate-priced houses built during the past year have, by the breaking of the agreement, lost at once at least £100 of their selling value."

The Light Castings Association is a combination of manufacturers who control 95 per cent. of the output in this country of the metal work and appliances used in the construction of a dwelling-house. They make bath, shower, door, fitting, rain-water gutters, drain covers and a host of other essentials. Indeed, the price catalogue issued to the merchants by the manufacturers included no fewer than 6,000 different items.

All these were sold at a carefully regulated price under the agreement. In future they can be sold at anything which the manufacturers think they can obtain. What is more, the manufacturers can now deal direct with the large builder.

"We all foresee an intensive warfare between the larger manufacturers to secure customers," said the builder already quoted.

Other building costs—those of bricks and diverse materials—will fall in sympathy. The builder, too, will have to cut his profit on contracts and in building speculation, and there will be an all-round decline in building costs. Where it may end we cannot quite foresee.

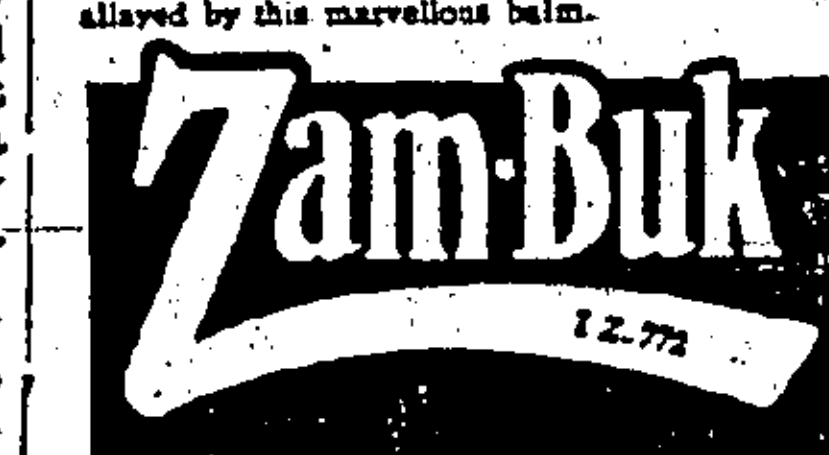


The agonizing pain, the inflammation, swelling, burning irritation and loss of blood caused by piles soon reduce any man or woman to a state of terrible weakness. The evidence of thousands of sufferers proves Zam-Buk to be a positive relief for piles, both internal and external.

Zam-Buk is most soothing and cooling. It checks the bleeding; ends itching and burning; allays swelling and inflammation, and finally causes the piles to gradually disappear.

The marvellous soothing and curative powers of Zam-Buk are derived from rare herbal extracts and oils of the utmost purity and refinement. Coarse ointments and dressings containing animal fats and mineral drugs cannot do the same good as Zam-Buk.

"For seven years," writes W. C. Gibson, 25, Third Street, Padua, Madras, "I suffered from bleeding piles, accompanied by acute pain and inflammation. Although I tried many remedies, I could gain no lasting relief. I then got Zam-Buk and from the very first application it proved beneficial. The bleeding ceased, and the pain and inflammation were completely relieved by the marvellous balm."



All handy boxes. All chemists.

Behind the scenes lies a story of sectional quarrels between light casting manufacturers and building material merchants.

Cheap foreign building materials—particularly German baths—have been sold of late by many merchants against the terms of the agreement with the British manufacturers. There have been recriminations at stormy meetings of the two sides. Eventually the manufacturers decided, as an offset to the foreign competition, to serve notice of the ending of the price agreement.

The Scottish manufacturers are the most powerful group in the Light Castings Association. They carried the day in the decision to cancel the agreement, and in consequence they will be in fierce competition with the English founders of light castings at Leeds, Sheffield, and Birmingham.

"Force of circumstance," said the editor of the "Builders' Merchants' Journal," the official organ of the National Federation of Builders' Merchants, "has compelled merchants, one by one, reluctantly to stock imported articles in preference to the British product. Every defection in this way made it more difficult for the merchant still standing loyal to the British manufacturer to maintain his loyalty."

Hopeless Struggle.

Apparently the Light Castings Association has come to the conclusion that it is hopeless to struggle any longer under the agreement, and that the only course is to give every one a free hand. If this decision is reached, in a period of reckless competition, it is likely that prices will be forced down below production costs, and merchants having goods in stock will lose heavily.

Adverse comment on the operations of the Light Castings Association was passed by the Standing Committee on Prices and Trusts appointed under the Profiteering Act in 1921. The committee declared:—

"We regard this (pooling) arrangement of the Light Castings Association as tending to restrict the total output and to retard the improvement of efficiency. We consider it to be contrary to the public interest."

The pooling of output arrangements ends automatically with the cancelling of the price maintenance agreement with the builders' merchants.

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LIMITED.

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HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS
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Excellent & Most Up-to-date First & Second Class Passenger Accommodation.
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Steamers	Days Home from Hong Kong	Sailings from Hong Kong
CHANGTE	9th August	16th August
TAIPING	13th September	13th September
CHANGTE	11th October	18th October
TAIPING	8th November	15th November

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AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
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Sailings from Hongkong.

"CITY OF BEDFORD"	.. Via Suez Canal	10th August
"MENTOR"	.. Via Suez Canal	13th August
"CITY OF NORWICH"	.. Via Suez Canal	11th September

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
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NEXT SAILINGS:

Regular Fast Four-weekly Passenger-Service. (Also taking cargo.)

Accommodation for 100 Cabin Class and 150 Intermediate Class Passengers.	Arrival at Hong Kong	Arrival from Shanghai and Sailings for GENOA, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.
	24th Sept.	26th August, 1927.
	27th Sept.	29th Sept.
	24th Oct.	19th Nov.

S.S. "GOTHA"	..	26th August, 1927.
S.S. "SAARBRUECKEN"	..	29th Sept.
S.S. "COBLENZ"	..	22nd Oct.
S.S. "FULDA"	..	19th Nov.

Regular Fast Four-weekly Freight Service.

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NEXT ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:

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IMPROVED SERVICE

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TO BOSTON

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M.V. "JAVANESE PRINCE" .. 23rd August, 1927

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Telegrams: Furprince. King's Building. [19]

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LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH.

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VETARZO REGULATORS. Safe and Reliable.

English Price 2s. (other remedies). The VETARZO REMEDIES CO.

General Oak, N.W. London, Eng. Unimpaired Dealers may try to get you something else for extra profit—do not accept it. Insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has words "VETARZO" & "REMEDIES" on Government Stamp. Sold by LEADING CASH CARRIERS

Shipping News Arrivals and Departures, etc.

ARRIVALS.

August 8th.
Chipsing, British str., 1,109 tons, Tientsin and Weihaiwei. The Capt. D. G. Burleigh, from latter port she left on July 30th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C33—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Kashgar, British str., 5,331 tons, Capt. L. L. Williams, from Yokohama and Shanghai. The latter port she left on August 3rd, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A1—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.

Raymond, French str., 1,197 tons, Capt. Loree, from Haiphong and Pakhoi, with general cargo and coal, lying at buoy No. C41—Yik Cheong S.S. Co.

Roko Maru, Japanese str., 2,011 tons, Capt. T. Kaneko, from Dairen, which port she left on July 25th, with 3,200 tons of coal, lying at buoy No. B50—M.B.K.

Farland, Norwegian str., 1,139 tons, Capt. A. Knutsen, from Canton, lying at Stonecutters—Kersten Larsen & Co.

Wahing, British str., 1,189 tons, Capt. C. Alexandre, from Canton, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B32—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

August 8th.
Benlawers, British str., 2,521 tons, Capt. W. Cyton-Jones, from Manila, which port she left on August 4th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—Gibb, Livingstone & Co.

Dourlon, French str., 987 tons, Capt. M. Bianchi, from Saigon, which port she left on August 2nd, with rice and general cargo, lying at buoy No. C39—Hock Guan Hong.

Chifuku Maru, Japanese str., 4,259 tons, Capt. T. Kawasaki, from Antwerp and Singapore. The latter port she left on July 21st, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—N.Y.K.

Deli Maru, Japanese str., 1,993 tons, Capt. K. Yugeta, from Takao and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at O.S.K. Wharf—O.S.K.

Hydrangea, British str., 501 tons, Capt. T. H. Ball, from Swatow, with 180 tons of general cargo, lying at Chiu On Wharf—Chiu On S.S. Co.

Karimena, Dutch str., 4,441 tons, Capt. N. J. Vermeulen, from Sourabaya via Tegal. The latter port she left on July 29th, with 2,705 tons of sugar, lying at buoy No. A6—J.C.J.L.

Lushan Maru, Japanese str., 1,507 tons, Capt. T. Yasukawa, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C38—N.Y.K.

Tai Sze Ma, Chinese str., 402 tons, Capt. Lo Yat Sun, from Kwang Chow, with general cargo, lying at buoy No. C36—Wing Hing Co.

Tak Hing, Chinese str., 105 tons, Capt. Ho Yuan, from Autai, with a general cargo, lying at Luen Cheong Wharf—Fook Hoi S.S. Co.

Tanda, British schooner, 4,231 tons, Capt. E. Pilcher, from Melbourne, which port she left on July 6th, with 900 tons of general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.

Tennessee, Norwegian motor ship, 3,491 tons, Capt. Arthur Wold, from Oslo and Haiphong, with 600 tons of general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—Thorsen & Co.

Tjilining, Dutch str., 3,061 tons, Capt. H. J. A. Krijs, from Sourabaya and Manila. The latter port she left on August 2nd, with sugar and molasses, lying at buoy No. A25—J.C.J.L.

Tjinegara, Dutch str., 5,019 tons, Capt. P. Weide, from Batavia, which port she left on July 30th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A5—J.C.J.L.

Toyo Maru No. 1, Japanese str., 1,300 tons, Capt. K. Kojikawa, from Dairen and Tientsin. The latter port she left on July 30th, with vermicelli and cotton yarn, lying at buoy No. C42—M.B.K.

West O'Rowa, American str., 3,243 tons, Capt. Robert Wilson, from Legaspi, which port she left on August 2nd, with sugar and hemp, lying at buoy No. A25—Columbia Pacific S.S. Co.

Yang Tze, French str., 5,004 tons, Capt. Antonini, from Vladivostok and Shanghai. The latter port she left on August 2nd, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—Messageries Maritimes.

August 7th.
Ho Sang, British str., 3,233 tons, Capt. W. Field Hook, from Japan via Atsugi, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Katori Maru, Japanese str., 9,127 tons, Capt. T. Kusakari, from London, which port she left on July 2nd, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—N.Y.K.

Ranefjell, Norwegian str., 1,420 tons, Capt. B. Tennesfoss, from Canton, lying at buoy No. C46—Dodwell & Co.

Zaam, Dutch str., 2,335 tons, Capt. Dik, from Foochow, which port she left on August 5th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A3—J.C.J.L.

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE

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Kobe and Yokohama.

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PRESIDENT JACKSON	..	Tuesday, Aug. 16th
PRESIDENT MCKINLEY	..	Tuesday, Aug. 20th
PRESIDENT LINCOLN	..	Tuesday, Sept. 13th
PRESIDENT CLEVELAND	..	Tuesday, Sept. 27th
PRESIDENT PIERCE	..	Tuesday, Oct. 11th

Thereafter Fortnightly Sailings on Tuesdays.

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£120 £112

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Choice of railway line across United States and Canada, with liberal stop-over privileges for Sightseeing. Ask for information. Following are suggested itineraries:—

From Hong Kong	Via	Connecting with Steamship	From N. York	Arriving at
Aug. 10	Seattle	Mauretania	Sept. 13	6 P.M. C'burg
Aug. 16	San Francisco	Olympic	Sept. 23	17 C'burg-Shampton
Aug. 23	Seattle	Olympic	Sept. 27	17 C'burg-Shampton
Aug. 30	San Francisco	Homeric	Oct. 7	1 C'burg-Shampton
Sept. 7	Seattle	Aquatic	Oct. 11	5 C'burg-Shampton
Sept. 13	San Francisco	Majestic	Oct. 21	15 C'burg-Shampton
Sept. 21	Seattle	Leviathan	Oct. 28	22 C'burg-Shampton
Sept. 27	San Francisco	Olympic	Oct. 29	23 C'burg-Shampton
Oct. 5	Seattle	Boregaria	Nov. 4	2 C'burg-Shampton
Oct. 11	San Francisco	Leviathan	Nov. 18	12 C'burg-Shampton
Oct. 19	Seattle	Aquatic	Nov. 22	18 C'burg-Shampton
Oct. 26	San Francisco	Majestic	Nov. 29	23 C'burg-Shampton

TO SEATTLE AND VICTORIA VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

"THE FAST SHORT ROUTE"

PRESIDENT PIERCE	..	Wednesday, Aug. 10th, 6 a.m.
PRESIDENT TAFT	..	Tuesday, Aug. 23rd
PRESIDENT JOHNSON	..	Wednesday, Sept. 7th
PRESIDENT GRANT	..	Wednesday, Sept. 21st
PRESIDENT MADISON	..	Wednesday, Oct. 5th

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VIA MANILA, STRAITS, COLOMBO, SUEZ—
PORT SAID—ALEXANDRIA—NAPLES
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PRESIDENT ADAMS	..	Tuesday, Aug. 16th, 8.0 a.m.
PRESIDENT GARFIELD	..	Tuesday, Aug. 23rd, 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT HARRISON	..	Tuesday, Sept. 13th, 6.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT MONROE	..	Tuesday, Sept. 27th, 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT WILSON	..	Tuesday, Oct. 11th, 6.00 a.m.

Thereafter Fortnightly Sailings on Tuesdays.

TO MANILA.

PRESIDENT JACKSON	..	Aug. 8th, 6.00 p.m.
PRESIDENT TAFT	..	Aug. 16th, 8.00 p.m.
PRESIDENT ADAMS	..	Aug. 18th, 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT MCKINLEY	..	Aug. 22nd, 6.00 p.m.
PRESIDENT GARFIELD	..	Aug. 30th, 8.00 a.m.

For Passenger and Freight Rates apply to

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GENERAL AGENTS.

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CLEARANCES.

August 8th.
Chifuku Maru, for Takao.
Chip Shing, for Canton.
Deli Maru, for Canton.
Dervent, for Swatow.
Dux, for Newchwang.
Glenary, for Shanghai.
Hop Sang, for Canton.
Hua Lee No. 1, for Hongay.
Kashgar, for Singapore.
Prominent, for Saigon.
Rayneffell, for Chinwangtao.
Raymond, for Canton.
Ritani, for Swatow.
Tak Hing, for Autow.
Tennessee, for Takao.
West O'Rowa, for Kobe.
Yangtze, for Djibouti.

August 7th.
Kotani Maru, for Swatow.
Lushan Maru, for Canton.
Zaam, for Manila.
Soleken, Norwegian str., 1,433 tons, Capt. H. Norval, from Saigon, which port she left on August 3rd, with rice and general cargo, lying at buoy No. C38—Wallen & Co.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN HONG KONG.

FOR AUGUST, 1927.

STANDARD TIME OF THE 120th MERIDIAN, EAST OF GREENWICH.

Date.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
August 8th	5.57 a.m.	7.01 p.m.
" 9th	5.55	7.00
" 10th	5.53	6.59
" 11th	5.51	6.58
" 12th	5.50	6.57
" 13th	5.49	6.56
" 14th	5.48	6.55
" 15th	5.47	6.54
" 16th	5.46	6.53
" 17th	5.45	6.52
" 18th	5.44	6.51
" 19th	5.43	6.50
" 20th	5.42	6.49
" 21st	5.41	6.48
" 22nd	5.40	6.47
" 23rd	5.39	6.46
" 24th	5.38	6.45
" 25th	5.37	6.44
" 26th	5.36	6.43
" 27th	5.35	6.42
" 28th	5.34	6.41
" 29th	5.33	6.40
" 30th	5.32	6.39

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS

CANTON	.. "CHIPSHING"	Monday, 8th Aug., at 1 a.m.
CANTON	.. "FOOSHING"	Tuesday, 9th Aug., at 1 a.m.
Kobe via AMOY, SHAL.	.. "KITSANG"	Tuesday, 9th Aug., at 7 a.m.
MOI & YOKOHAMA	.. "HOSANG"	Tuesday, 9th Aug., at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	.. "YUSANG"	Tuesday, 9th Aug., at 5 p.m.
TIENTSIN	.. "HOPSANG"	Wednesday, 10th Aug., at 10 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	.. "CHIPSHING"	Thursday, 11th Aug., at 5 p.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	.. "FOOSHING"	Sunday, 14th Aug., at 10 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	.. "FOOSHANG"	Wednesday, 17th Aug., at 3 p.m.
OSAKA via AMOY, MOI	.. "KITSANG"	Monday, 22nd Aug., at 7 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	.. "KWAISANG"	Wednesday, 24th Aug., at 10 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

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FARE: HONG KONG TO LONDON £82.

LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG via STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Motor Vessel "GLENOGLE"	.. (via Oran)	24th August
Motor Vessel "GLENHARRY"	.. (via Oran)	21st September
Motor Vessel "GLENLUCE"	.. (via Oran)	19th October
Steamship "GARMARTHENSHIRE"	.. (via Oran)	2nd November

SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOK.

Motor Vessel "GLENHARRY"	..	Due Hong Kong.
Motor Vessel "GLENLUCE"	..	In Port.
Motor Vessel "GLENLUCE"	..	18th August
Steamship "GARMARTHENSHIRE"	..	8th September
Motor Vessel "GLENBEG"	..	29th September

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LIGNES COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).

Monthly Sailings direct to HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM, DUNKIRK—

s/s "YANG TSE" 6th August.

s/s "DE P. BENOT" due to arrive from DUNKIRK, LONDON, HAVRE about the 20th August.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS (Mail Service)

Steamers.	Sailings from Marseilles.	Arr. at Hong Kong & Sailings for Shanghai and Japan.	Sailings from Hong Kong for Marseilles.
AMAZONE	..	..	16th Aug.
CHENONOUX	..	..	30th Aug.
ATHOS II	..	..	27th Sept.
ANGERS	..	..	11th Oct.
D'ARTAGNAN	..	..	25th Sept.
GAL METZINGER	..	..	8th Nov.

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STRAITS	H. Kong	Shanghai	Kobe	Yokohama	Vancouver
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Aug. 24	Aug. 27	Aug. 30	Sept. 2	Sept. 11
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Sept. 14	Sept. 17	Sept. 20	Sept. 23	Oct. 2
EMPERESS OF CANADA	Oct. 4	Oct. 7	Oct. 10	Oct. 13	Oct. 23
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Nov. 18	Nov. 21	Nov. 24	Nov. 27	Nov. 13
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Dec. 7	Dec. 10	Dec. 13	Dec. 16	Dec. 25
EMPERESS OF CANADA	Jan. 4	Jan. 7	Jan. 10	Jan. 13	Jan. 23
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Jan. 25	Jan. 28	Jan. 31	Feb. 3	Feb. 13

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Aug. 30	Sept. 1	EMPERESS OF ASIA	Sept. 10

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£120, £112, £110, £102, £93, via SAN FRANCISCO.
£84, £80, £74, £68, £60, via JAPAN AND SEATTLE.

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TAIYO MARU ... Friday, 13th Aug. at Noon
TENYO MARU ... Monday, 22nd Aug. at Noon
KOREA MARU ... Tuesday, 6th Sept.
* Calls Keelung & Los Angeles. Onkling Honolulu.

LONDON via Singapore, Suez, Marseilles & Ports.

KITANO MARU ... Saturday, 13th Aug. at 11 a.m.
HARUNA MARU ... Saturday, 27th Aug.
KAMU MARU ... Saturday, 10th Sept.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

MISHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 24th Aug. at 11 a.m.
TANGU MARU ... Wednesday, 21st Sept.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

SEIYO MARU ... Tuesday, 16th Aug.
SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu,
Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

GINYO MARU ... Saturday, 20th Aug. at Noon

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports.

KAMAKURA MARU ... Tuesday, 9th Aug.
NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

TATSUNO MARU ... Thursday, 18th Aug.

CALCUTTA MARU ... Saturday, 27th Aug.

LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.

LYONS MARU ... Tuesday, 9th Aug.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

TOTTORI MARU ... Tuesday, 9th Aug.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TANGU MARU ... Friday, 19th Aug.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

KATOH MARU ... Monday, 8th Aug.

AKITA MARU ... Thursday, 11th Aug.

LITATA MARU ... Thursday, 19th Aug.

ATSUTA MARU ... Tuesday, 23rd Aug.

For further information, apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Telephone: Central No. 292 (Private exchanges to all Depts.). [7]

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAAR

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(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA.)

THE MOTOR SHIP
"VAN OVERSTRATEN"

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All lower berths. Doctor carried.
English cuisine. Wireless telegraph.
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Agents:—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LIJN.
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Shipping News

Daily Waterfront News, etc.

DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

FIRING ON STEAMERS BY PIRATES.

JUNK SUNK IN HARBOUR.

[BY LONGSHOREMAN.]

There has been very little to record from the waterfront during the week-end.

Reports still come to hand of outrages by pirates on the West River against boats on the Hong Kong-Wuchow run and the Canton-Wuchow run. Reference to these incidents was made on Saturday by our Chinese correspondent, but it is learned that pirates and bandits are still very busy firing on West River steamers, and a number of passengers have been wounded and a few killed. The pirates have apparently got tired of waiting for the tribute, they demanded some time ago from the Companies owning these ships, and have taken matters into their own hands and are using rifle fire as a reminder. It is a mean method of revenge, for they are not gaining anything except perhaps the pleasure of killing or wounding some of their own nationality. The shooting is taking place in the West Maling district, and boats arriving during the week-end report that it is still taking place. The pirates lie in wait on the river banks, but they do not always get it all their own way, for some of the vessels on this run have armaments and guards and are putting up a fight. It was during these affrays that the passengers have been injured. The pirates do not appear to remain long in one position, and soon make off when their fire is returned. Several Hong Kong steamers have been fired at, but none has been damaged seriously. Some are now receiving escort from Chinese gunboats on patrol in the West River. It is hoped that the Chinese authorities will become a little more vigilant for it will not take a great deal to scare off these pirate pests.

Junk Sunk.

On Saturday morning a passenger junk was carrying ten passengers to the *Chip Shing* in the harbour when a collision occurred between her and the P. D. L. launch, which ran into her starboard side. The junk was sunk, but all the people on board were saved, and the junk was later towed to the Police Basin. The extent of the damage is unknown.

Marine Court.

The master of the steam-launch *Mitani* pleaded guilty at the Marine Court on Saturday morning to failing to produce his licence when approached by the Police, and with using the whistle of the launch for purposes other than navigation. He was fined \$5 on each charge.

The master of a trading junk was fined \$10 for anchoring his craft in the cable reserve at Tai Kok Tsui.

From Australia, The s.s. *Tanda* arrived during the week-end from Australia and ports, having on board 85 cabin passengers, 82 Chinese passengers, and 235 Chinese deck passengers.

Deck Passengers.

The total number of deck passengers entering the Colony for the twenty-four hours ended at 9 a.m. on Saturday was 565, of which number the s.s. *Hai Hong* (British) brought 135 from Swatow, the s.s. *Hydrangea* (British) 253 from Swatow, and the s.s. *Raymond Point* (French) 122 from Pak-hoi. Yesterday's return showed a total of 1,166 Asiatic deck passengers.

Dangerous Goods.

Dangerous goods manifested during the week-end included: 100 cases of dynamite on the *Chip Shing* (British) from Tientsin and Weihaiwei; 230 drums of alcohol on the *Tjisond* for Hong Kong, and 235 drums of spirits of wine for Shanghai; 70 cases of phosphorus and morphine on the *Tennet*.

Due To-day.

Bringing a very large number of deck passengers yesterday, the master of the s.s. *Tjisond* reported that there had been one death during the voyage from Batavia.

Vessels Due.

The *Empress of Russia*, which was due to-day, with Northern mail and mail from Europe and Home via Siberia, also from Canada and America is now due to-morrow having been delayed. Due to-day are two "President" liners, the *President Jackson* from the North, which has been delayed by typhoon weather, being due yesterday, bringing mails, and the *President Pierce* from Manila. The former liner sails for Manila this afternoon, and the *Pierce* leaves for a Victoria and Seattle, via ports on Wednesday at 6 a.m.

The *Rawalpindi*, that gem of the P. & O. fleet which was recently in Hong Kong, and of which a description then appeared in the *Daily Press* is due back here, bound for Home, on the 16th inst.

The *Kashgar*, The P. & O. s.s. *Kashgar* arrived in port on Saturday morning with 40 passengers on board of whom ten adults and a number of children disembarked here. Sailing for Home on Saturday noon, the *Kashgar* had on board another 20 passengers from this port.

Canton Steamers.

Although it is believed that the boycott of the British steamers is officially finished there has not been any increase in the number of passengers from Canton as yet. It is believed it will take a little while before passenger traffic becomes normal again, but there is a tendency for the upward traffic to increase.

WARSHIPS IN PORT.

Warships in port yesterday were: North Wall Basin, *Delhi*; South Wall Basin, *Wild Swan*; East Wall Basin, *Tarantula* and *Moorhen*; S/Ms. *L15* and *L19*; North Arm, *Vindictive*; West Wall Dock, *Bluebell* and *Fort*; In Dock, *Argus*; Taikoo Dock, *Foxglove*; No. 8 Buoy, *Dawdle*; No. 10 Buoy, *U.S.S. Helena*; No. 11 Buoy, *U.S.S. Sacramento*; No. 12 Buoy, *Starling*; No. 13 Buoy, *Ruthenia*; No. 23 Buoy, *Khar*; Foreign Men of War—U.S.S. *Helena* and *Sacramento*.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Aeneas (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 28th.
Arifura (E. & A.), due October 3rd.
Alhos II (M.M.), due August 30th.
Bolton Castle (Dodwell), due Sept. 24th.
Calchas (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 10th.
D'Alagnan (M.M.), due Sept. 10th.
Delhi (Swedish East Asiatic), due August 19th.
Diomed (Blue Funnel), due October 8th.
Empress of Russia (C.P.R.), due to-morrow.
Equilina (Dodwell), due September 15th.
Eurylochus (Blue Funnel), due September 11th.
Euryptilus (Blue Funnel), due Oct. 20th.
Franklin (N.D.L.), due to-day.
Hector (Blue Funnel), due August 21st.
Japanese Prince (Furness, F.E.), due August 23rd.
Kashgar (P. & O.), due November 25th.
Kashmir (P. & O.), due September 20th.
Kecman (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 20th.
Khyber (P. & O.), due September 1st.
Lydon (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 2nd.
Macedonia (P. & O.), due October 14th.
Malva (P. & O.), due September 15th.
Mendelay (Blue Funnel), due Aug. 18th.
Mentor (Blue Funnel), due August 20th.
Mongolia (P. & O.), due October 28th.
Morea (P. & O.), due August 18th.
Nagapore (P. & O.), due August 25th.
Ningchow (Blue Funnel), due Aug. 24th.
Nyanta (P. & O.), due September 15th.
Philoctetes (Blue Funnel), due to-day.
President Jackson (A.M.L.), due this morning.
President Pierce (Dollar Line), due this morning.
Santhia (B.I. & Apear), due Aug. 12th.
St. Albans (E. & A.), due Sept. 5th.
Talamba (B.I. & Apear), due to-day.
Tanda (E. & A.), due August 30th.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Russia* is due here at 6 a.m. to-morrow (Tuesday), and will berth at Pier No. 5, Kowloon Wharf. The date and time of sailing for Manila will be advised later.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Canada* arrived at Shanghai on Friday at 4.30 p.m., left there on Saturday at 4 p.m., and is due at Kobe to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6 a.m.

The s.s. *President Jackson* (American Mail Line), will arrive from Seattle and Victoria via Yokohama, Kobe and Shanghai this morning. She will sail for Manila this afternoon at 6 o'clock.

The s.s. *President Pierce*, of the Dollar S.S. Line, sailed from Manila on Saturday at 5 p.m., and will arrive in Hong Kong this morning at 7 o'clock. This steamer will sail from Hong Kong at 6 a.m. on Wednesday, August 10th, for Victoria and Seattle via Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama.

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"RAWALPINDI"	16,619	20th Aug.	Marseilles and London.
"MOHRA"	10,953	3rd Sept.	Marseilles and London.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	17th Sept.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KHYBER"	8,114	1st Oct.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp & Hull.
"MALWA"	10,958	15th Oct.	Marseilles and London.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	29th Oct.	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	12th Nov.	do
"MONGOLIA"	16,504	26th Nov.	do
"MANTUA"	10,946	10th Dec.	do
"KASHGAR"	9,005	24th Dec.	do
"MOHRA"	10,953	7th Jan. 1928	do
"DEVANHA"	8,155	21st Jan. 1928	do

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Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"SANTHIA"	7,754	14th Aug.	Singapore, Penang and Calcutta
"TALAMBA"	6,018	2nd Sept.	do

* Calls at Rangoon.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TANDA"	6,958	2nd Sept.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	30th Sept.	do
"ARAFURA"	6,000	25th Oct.	do

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The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TANDA"	6,958	9th Aug. D.L.	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"TALAMBA"	6,018	12th Aug.	Shanghai, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"MOHRA"	10,953	19th Aug.	Shanghai.
"NAGAPORE"	5,233	30th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KHYBER"	9,114	2nd Sept.	do
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	3th Sept.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"NYANTA"	7,023	15th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,958	18th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	30th Sept.	do
"ARAFURA"	6,000	1st Oct.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	15th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MONGOLIA"	16,504	29th Oct.	do
"MANTUA"	10,946	12th Nov.	do
"KASHGAR"	9,005	26th Nov.	do
"MOHRA"	10,953	10th Dec.	do
"DEVANHA"	8,155	24th Dec.	do
"MALWA"	10,958	7th Jan. 1928	do
"KHYBER"	9,114	21st Jan. 1928	do
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	4th Feb. 1928	do
"KASHMIR"	8,985	18th Feb. 1928	do
"MANTUA"	10,946	25th Feb. 1928	do
"MONGOLIA"	16,504	17th Mar. 1928	do
"MOHRA"	10,953	30th Mar. 1928	do

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
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